

INTERNATIONAL

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## U.S. Intensifies Effort As Summit Nears End

By Edward Walsh

THURMONT, Md., Sept. 17 (WP) — The Middle East summit conference moved toward its climax today as President Carter led a final U.S. effort to produce an agreement that

would allow resumption of the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations. Following what U.S. officials described as "intensive consultations" within and among the three delegations, Mr. Carter met for 45 minutes this morning with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. He was expected to meet later in the day with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

But U.S. officials provided no hint as to whether the extraordinary 13-day-old summit would produce the U.S. goal of agreement on a "framework" for future Arab-Israeli peace talks.

The president launched the final drive for such an agreement yesterday afternoon, meeting for 2½ hours with Mr. Sadat and for 4½ hours last night with Mr. Begin.

### 'Good and Businesslike'

The meeting with Mr. Begin, which lasted past midnight, was described by Israeli officials as "good" and "businesslike," giving rise to a glimmer of optimism among a huge contingent of reporters that has been covering the summit from an American Legion hall here six miles east of Camp David.

The final round of talks took place under a U.S.-imposed deadline for concluding the summit by today. The deadline was widely viewed as an attempt to exert the last ounce of pressure on Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin to compromise and U.S. officials did not rule out the possibility of the conference spilling over into tomorrow if there were signs of progress.

Even if the summit ended today, it remained possible that its results would not be known in detail until tomorrow.

Mr. Carter focused his efforts at Camp David on the concept of an interim sharing of power on the West Bank of the Jordan River by Israel, Jordan and local Palestinian Arabs, leading to a final decision on sovereignty over the area.

### Sticking Point

The West Bank, occupied by Israel during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, is a sticking point in the negotiations. Mr. Sadat is insisting on Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, but Mr. Begin so far has refused to consider withdrawal from the West Bank, which he fears would become a haven for Palestinian terrorists and a threat to Israel's security.

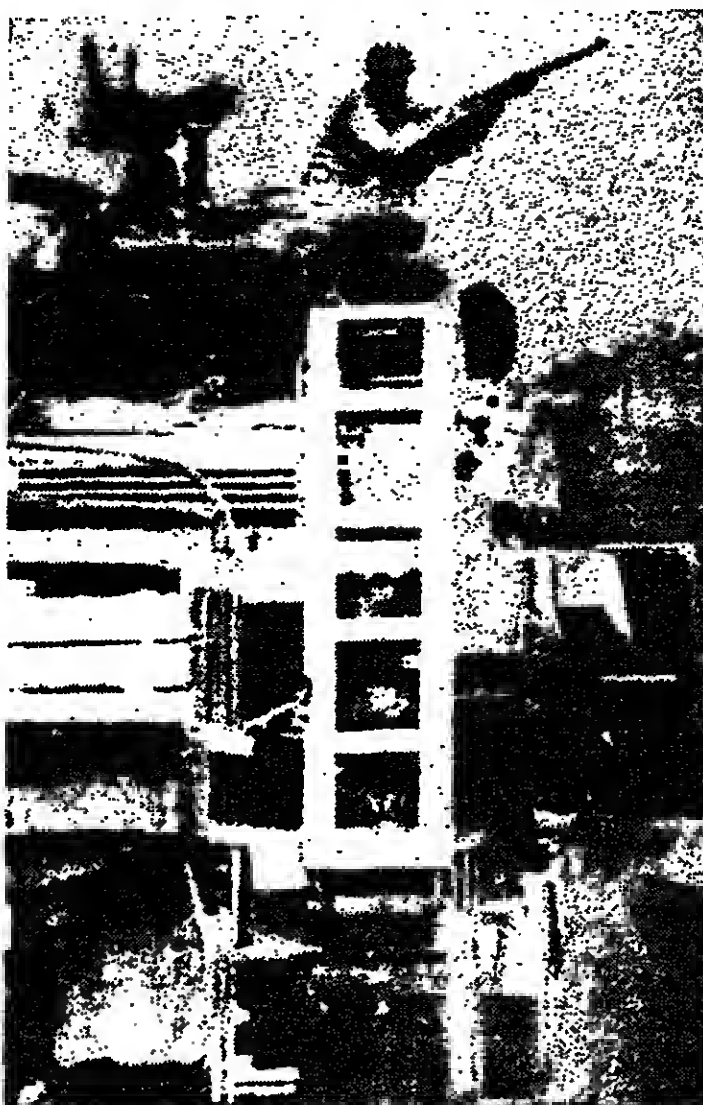
Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, told reporters yesterday that the differences remaining between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin included not only the West Bank but also the Israeli-occupied territory in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula. He said that a "framework" for direct Arab-Israeli negotiations had not yet been reached.

As the summit moved into its final hours, the three leaders faced their own decisions on how to portray the results of the conference, which was conducted under extraordinary secrecy.

The key decision lay with Mr. Sadat, who came to Camp David committed to an all-or-nothing stance, rejecting what he would consider "halfway" measures that would be likely to lower his standing in the Arab world. According to Egyptian officials, Mr. Sadat approached the summit prepared to push for outright failure rather than to accept an unsatisfactory compromise.

Israel established a much lower goal, hoping that the summit would produce a new round of talks to slowly build on Mr. Sadat's dramatic peace initiative of last November, when he visited Jerusalem.

Those radically different approaches (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Nicaraguan soldier rides on the alert atop a tank as it is transported into the captured city of Leon aboard a government truck.

## Nicaragua Charges

## Venezuelan Planes Said to Help Rebels

From Wire Dispatches

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 17 — The government said today that Venezuela had sent planes to strafe its territory in support of rebels opposed to President Anastasio Somoza.

A government communiqué said that the planes attacked early today in support of a rebel column moving in from sanctuary in neighboring Costa Rica.

Meanwhile, government commandos broke through rebel defenses in fierce overnight fighting and recaptured Leon, Nicaragua's second-largest city, which had been held for a week by insurgents, a National Guard spokesman said.

He said that National Guard troops were mopping up resistance in Esteli and Diriamba and directing new efforts at Chinandega, reportedly the last major town under rebel control.

The government said that the invaders in the south were aided by the complexity of Costa Rica. They were Marxist-Leninists of various nationalities, it said. The air attack was made at 4 a.m., it said, near Puntas Blancas on the frontier. A protest has been made to Costa Rica.

Venezuela on Friday signed a mutual defense agreement with Costa Rica, which had complained of Nicaraguan incursions. Costa Rica has no army.

In San Jose, a Nicaraguan rebel spokesman said yesterday that the opposition would agree to a ceasefire if Gen. Somoza resigned.

Carlos Gutierrez Sotelo, a member of the "Group of 12" dissidents opposing Gen. Somoza, reported the offer was made to the U.S. Embassy in Managua for relay to President Carter. He said the move had the backing of the Sandinista National Front (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## French Firm, Arabs Sign Pact On Egypt Plant

CAIRO, Sept. 17 (UPI) — An Arab consortium today signed an agreement with the French Dassault company for the production of Alpha Jet trainers in Egypt.

The consortium, which includes Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, is also seeking to manufacture Crotale surface-to-air missiles as well as French electronic equipment in its member states.

The Egyptian Air Force is mainly Soviet-built, but also includes French Mirage fighters and British-French helicopters. Egypt will be getting 30 F-5 fighters from the United States at the end of the year.

## Desert Towns Destroyed

## Earthquake in Iran Kills Over 11,000

From Wire Dispatches

MESHEH, Iran, Sept. 17 — More than 11,000 persons were killed in an earthquake that demolished a major town and 40 villages in the remote salt desert of eastern Iran, the official news agency Pars said today.

"Only 2,000 of the 13,000 inhabitants of Tabas survived yesterday's earthquake and all the buildings in the city were destroyed," Pars said. Earlier reports spoke of more

than 18,000 killed and injured in Tabas and surrounding villages at the epicenter of the world's strongest earthquake this year — 7.7 on the Richter scale.

Reports from the scene said that soldiers and survivors of the earthquake pulled the bodies from under mounds of rubble and took them to the cemetery.

Pars quoted the governor as saying that many of the injured would die if help did not arrive immediately.

Worse Than 1962 Quake  
Tabas is in Khorasan province, bordering Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The earthquake at 7:38 p.m. also shook the adjacent provinces of Semnan and Kerman, but there were no reports of damage or casualties there.

The quake appeared to have been one of the most deadly to strike in Iran: A 1962 earthquake in northwest Iran killed about 10,000 persons.

Pars reported that all the doctors in Tabas were killed. Doctors from neighboring towns moved into the stricken area.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi ordered 700 soldiers to join in relief operations. Helicopters and C-130 transport planes ferried in medical teams, field hospitals, food and other supplies.

In addition to 40 villages destroyed, 60 had serious damage, Pars said.

Mourning Period  
The shah and Premier Jafar Sharif-Emami declared three days of national mourning and radio stations switched to classical music as a sign of grief.

Initial television footage from the scene showed streets after street of collapsed mud-walled houses, survivors wandering about and injured persons seeking the shade of broken structures. The only things left standing were towering date palms.

An Iranian radio correspondent reported: "Tabas is a mound of rubble. There is nothing standing except the palm trees. All houses have collapsed, burying thousands of people."

A government spokesman said the town was "totally demolished and ruined" last night and Pars quoted local officials as saying that



three-fourths of the town's population was killed or injured.

Agricultural Center  
The governor of Khorasan province, Seraj Hejazi, was flown to Tabas. The town, on the edge of the central Iranian desert, is an agricultural center in an area noted for its dates, grains and oranges.

Iranian national radio and television said at least 80 percent of the town of Firdaus, about 160 kilometers east of Tabas, was destroyed and many people were killed or injured.

Regular telephone and telegraph lines to the area were cut and army signal units were the only form of communication.

The governor of Firdaus told a Iranian radio reporter that the residents of the town were fortunate that the earthquake hit early in the evening while many were still outside their homes, allowing many to escape falling debris from crumbling buildings.

However, the governor said that in the smaller mud-walled villages in the surrounding area, where people go to bed earlier, casualties were expected to be heavy.

A spokesman for the Red Lion and Sun — the Iranian equivalent of the Red Cross — said the relief agency had dispatched medical supplies, tents and blankets to the area.

The residents in the region rebuilt their homes after the 1968 earthquake with improved construction materials, but yesterday's quake would have destroyed even concrete buildings, said a reporter from the newspaper Ettelaat who was at the scene.

## Exchange Rates Cited

## U.S. Deficit in Trade To Shrink, IMF Says

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP) — "A significant improvement in the U.S. trade deficit, and a major reduction" in the surpluses of Japan and West Germany by 1980, caused largely by wide shifts in exchange rates, was predicted today by the International Monetary Fund.

In its annual report, the IMF said that changes in exports and imports lag so far behind the changes in currency values that the U.S. deficit could actually widen this year, despite the depreciation of the dollar.

The IMF and the World Bank will hold a joint annual meeting in Washington September 25-28, when these and other international economic issues detailed in the annual report will be discussed.

On the whole, the report struck a relatively somber tone, saying that the initial recovery in the industrial nations' after the 1974-75 recession had petered out.

The last year has been marked by imbalances in rates of growth and inflation, especially between the United States on one hand, and other industrial nations on the other, the report said.

Slow Trade Growth  
One of the consequences of "the faltering pace" of recovery is that the volume of world trade over the last 18 months has been increasing at only a 5-percent annual rate, compared with 12 percent in 1976, and a 9-percent average in the decade ending 1972.

"These circumstances presented a number of serious hazards," the report said. At another point, it referred to the "ominous" growth of protectionism, and said that overall, the world was confronted with "a very difficult and potentially dangerous situation."

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Mafia Collusion Alleged

## N.Y. FBI Agent Indicted In Bribe-Related Perjury

By T. R. Reid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP) — A five-year-old investigation of underworld bribery of the FBI has culminated in the indictment of an FBI agent in New York on charges of lying about an alleged bribe.

It was the first time in the bureau's 54-year history, the Justice Department said, that an agent has been indicted for collusion with organized crime.

Special agent Joseph Stabile was charged with two counts of perjury before a Brooklyn grand jury that was questioning him about a \$10,000 bribe he allegedly received from John Caputo to arrange for the dismissal of gambling charges against Caputo.

Caputo, 74, has been identified by the FBI as a member of the Luchese family, a New York branch of the Mafia. He is currently serving a jail term for contempt for refusing to answer questions about the Stabile case.

1973 Testimony  
Mr. Stabile testified before the grand jury on Sept. 17, 1973, but it adjourned without charging him. An internal FBI investigation then recommended that the case be dropped, and Mr. Stabile continued on active-duty with the bureau.

The case was reopened when the Justice Department reviewed it again last fall, department officials said. The result was Friday's indictment, which came two days before the statute of limitations for perjury would have run out.

The case has been a matter of concern to FBI officials over the years. Despite all the other allegations of FBI wrongdoing that have

surfaced in the past decade, the agents' image as "untouchables" — beyond the reach of bribes — has remained intact.

The Washington Post reported in 1975 that former FBI director Clarence Kelley tried to stop a Justice Department investigation of the Stabile case because it would mar the bureau's image and because it would further impair morale.

Henry Petersen, who headed the Justice Department's Criminal Division when the Stabile case was pending, told the newspaper that Mr. Kelley wanted the investigation stopped. The Justice Department denied, however, that Mr. Kelley had interceded in the investigation.

The department went out of its way Friday to draw attention to the indictment. Reporters were alerted that a "newsworthy" indictment was pending, and details of the charges against Mr. Stabile were telecast to Washington for waiting reporters.

The Justice Department said Mr. Stabile is the first active-duty special agent to be charged with a federal crime. But he is not the first to run into trouble with the law.

Former acting FBI director Patrick Gray and two of his top aides are under indictment for approving illegal break-ins by FBI agents.

Former agent John Murphy resigned from the bureau in 1976 hours before pleading guilty to misdemeanor charges of using government property to make home improvements.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Temporary Injunction Issued

## Israeli High Court Halts Work on New Settlement

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Sept. 17 (WP) — The Israeli supreme court ordered today a temporary suspension of work on a new Jewish settlement on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, the second such injunction in favor of West Bank Arab landowners in four months.

The court ordered that construction on the government-approved project be stopped immediately, and that the Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and the West Bank military commander, Maj. Gen. Avraham Ori, explain why all civilian settlement activity at the Beit El site should not be halted permanently.

Coming after a similar restraining order issued on May 25 against a government-approved settlement at Nebi Salih, also located near the town of Ramallah, the decision was viewed by West Bank Arabs as a victory in their campaign against expropriation of private property for civilian settlements.

The decision also occurred at a time when West Bank Palestinian Arabs and liberal Israelis have been expressing increasing frustration over Israel's unclear policies on land acquisition in the occupied territories, and at a time when the disclosure of positions taken at the Camp David summit are expected to again focus attention on the West Bank settlement issue.

Assailed by Ultra-nationalists  
Followers of the Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc), the ultra-nationalist group that has vowed to build Jewish settlements on the West Bank until the Palestinian Arabs are at a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## X-Rays Find Tiny 'Object' In Leg of Dead Bulgarian

LONDON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — A small object, possibly the tip of a hypodermic needle, found in the leg of Bulgarian defector Georgi Markov may confirm his death claim that he was murdered with a stab from a poisoned umbrella point.

Scotland Yard said today that X-rays revealed "an object" in Mr. Markov's leg near the spot where he told his wife he had been stabbed. At first the object was thought to be a fault in the photographic plate, but checking revealed something about .006 inches (2 mm) large in the area of the wound.

Mr. Markov, 49, died last Monday of unknown causes four days after he said an unknown man had jabbed him in the thigh with an umbrella on a crowded sidewalk outside the External Services headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corp., where he worked. He said the man escaped in a taxi.

The job with the umbrella could have shot a pellet of slow-dissolving poison into Mr. Markov's leg, small enough to have been injected with a needle, press reports quoted doctors as saying at the time of death.

Worked for BBC  
Mr. Markov, one of Bulgaria's most influential and popular playwrights before he defected to the West in 1969, and formerly a close associate of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov and other high-ranking Communist officials, worked for BBC's East European section, as well as freelancing for the anti-Communist Radio Free Europe.

Speculation that the Bulgarian government may have been involved in Mr. Markov's death was heightened when another Bulgarian defector, Mr. Markov's friend and colleague Vladimir Kostov, who lives in Paris, said he had been similarly attacked Aug. 26 but had suffered only mild illness and had dis-

missed the incident. Mr. Markov's death led Mr. Kostov to believe that he himself had survived an assassination attempt by the Bulgarian state security organization.

The Bulgarian government in a statement yesterday vehemently denied all involvement in the Kostov case and called the allegations "fantastic fabrications."

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## 4 Would-Be Premiers Seen

## Vorster Said About to Resign

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Prime Minister John Vorster, 63 and ailing, is reported to plan to step down from office on Tuesday and leave others to fight a fierce contest for the premiership in the white-ruled republic.

The race already is narrowing down to four men. Two of them, Defense Minister Pieter Botha and Connie Mulder, minister of black affairs, are considered to be unyielding hard-liners.

Mr. Vorster has kept his intentions to himself so far, but he has done nothing to halt intense lobbying among supporters of the four contenders for the expected succession.

Prime minister for 12 years, after succeeding the assassinated Hen-

drik Verwoerd in 1966, Mr. Vorster was hospitalized for a week earlier this month for exhaustion and bronchitis. He is to return to chair a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

## 'Bitter Battle'

Newspapers are predicting that the meeting will be his last. The mass-circulation Johannesburg Sunday Times said in a front-page story, "Mr. Vorster's expected announcement Tuesday of his retirement has thrown the National Party into a bitter battle."

The paper said that a "dark horse" candidate, Stephanus Botha, 56, the minister of mines and labor, was pulling ahead in the contest. The outcome would be decided by a scheduled meeting of the 175-member National Party parliament on Sept. 28 in Cape Town.

The fourth contender is Roelof (Pik) Botha, 46, the popular foreign minister who has received wide exposure during complex and lengthy negotiations on South West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia. He has been an exceptionally close associate of Mr. Vorster.

Pik Botha and Stephanus Botha are regarded as "moderates" in National Party terms. They support "moving away from racial discrimination" — a Pik Botha phrase — without dismantling the basic apartheid structure of separate nations for separate races.

## U.S. Disappoints

Defense Minister Pieter Botha's age counts against him, but his seniority gives him the chair of the Cabinet in Mr. Vorster's absence. He is the "hawk" of the Cabinet, bitterly disappointed by what he regards as U.S. yielding to Soviet influence in Angola. Under him, Pretoria could assume an obdurate new stance in the Namibian negotiations.

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"We are dealing with the forces of the devil," he says of the black nationalist guerrilla movements in Rhodesia and Namibia. He claims that an undeclared third world war has been launched by the Kremlin.

Connie Mulder, once the clear front-runner and five years ago mentioned publicly by Mr. Vorster as his probable successor, has slipped behind slightly since his former portfolio, the Information Department, was investigated by a parliamentary committee that found "irregularities."

Mr. Mulder currently is in charge of black affairs and is regarded as "uncompromising" on apartheid. Recently he pointed to Rhodesia as an example of the dangers of negotiation with black nationalists.

## Figure 13

Newspapers are speculating that Mr. Vorster may step down to take on the easier pace of the ceremonial presidency, left vacant by the death last month of Nicolas Diederichs.

Mr. Vorster is said to have a fixation about the figure 13, and National Party sources have said that he would relinquish the premiership in his 13th year in office — which began last week.

Mr. Vorster was born on Dec. 13, 1915, the 13th child in his family. He was appointed to the Cabinet after 13 years in Parliament, was named premier on Sept. 13, 1966, when, as he adds, his golf handicap was 13.

In a general election last October he led the National Party to the largest majority in South African history.

## Venezuela Is Accused

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Liberation Front, whose guerrillas have led the rebels.

The State Department in Washington urged Gen. Somoza Friday to agree to a cease-fire.

U.S. Ambassador Mauricio Solana met with Somoza Friday and yesterday to express U.S. concern about the situation. The Carter administration already is withholding about \$5.3 million in military sales credits approved by Congress for Gen. Somoza, but released \$12 million in humanitarian aid last May.

The Sandinistas earlier had refused to accept a cease-fire unless Gen. Somoza quit and the National Guard was disbanded, but they have dropped the latter demand, Mr. Gutierrez said. He reported the cease-fire offer was made by a coalition of opposition groups in Nicaragua.

The National Guard spokesman, Col. Aguilera Aranda Escobar, said government troops in Esteli had gained their objectives, but stopped short of saying the city was under National Guard control. There was no independent confirmation of his reports.

The insurgents took control of Leon, 56 miles north of Managua, last Saturday. Esteli, 60 miles east of Leon, has been in rebel hands for two weeks.

Government forces launched a major offensive Friday to end the rebel hold on the two cities. Government fighters and helicopter gunships pounded rebel barricades in Leon from the air Friday and armored vehicles moved in on the ground.



Helmeted radicals demonstrate against the new international airport near Tokyo.

## Narita Airport Protest Draws 7,000

NARITA, Japan, Sept. 17 (UPI) — About 7,000 demonstrators, mostly helmeted radicals, took part today in the year's second largest rally against the new international airport here but there was no violence, probably because of the huge security cordon.

Police reported incidents of harassment and sabotage by the radical leftists but said that they caused no serious damage to hamper the airport operation.

The rally was held in the village of Sanrizuka, outside the airport fence, where the demonstrators chanted slogans demanding that the \$2.5 billion facility be closed.

The rally marked the end of a "100-day anti-airport struggle," launched last June by an alliance of local farmers. But the organizers said that they have scheduled another rally late this month. Radical leftists vowed to continue the campaign for permanent closure of the airport and stoppage of a government plan to expand the airfield.

On March 26, a splinter group of radical leftists destroyed \$500,000 worth of communication equipment at the control tower.

## U.S. Intensifies Effort at Camp David

(Continued from Page 1)

The president first met separately with Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat, feeling out their initial bargaining positions. He then brought the two leaders together for almost seven hours of negotiations stretching over two days last week.

It was at this point that the summit bogged down; the three-day talks clearly produced nothing that any of the leaders could claim as progress.

Mr. Carter then began what amounted to more than a week of mini-shuttle diplomacy, returning repeatedly to separate meetings

with Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin as he sought to find some common ground. In the meantime, U.S. officials, including Mr. Mondale, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and White House political adviser Hamilton Jordan, conducted a seemingly endless series of meetings with the Israeli and Egyptian delegations.

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## On Same Basis as Whites

## Rhodesia Army to Start Conscription of Blacks

By David Lamb

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 17

—The government announced yesterday that black Rhodesians will be drafted into the army for the first time and will have the same military obligations as whites.

Blacks were previously exempt from conscription and were in the army only as volunteers, while all whites were required to serve unless deferred. The move will make available more than a million men for Rhodesia's war against the Patriotic Front guerrillas.

Underlining Rhodesia's critical military situation, the government statement said that since blacks, not whites, would be the beneficiaries of one-man, one-vote independence, they had the obligation to fight for the internal settlement that would make it possible. In the future, the statement said, all blacks must register for national service on exactly the same basis as whites.

"All white, Asian and colored citizens" between the ages of 17 and 25 must now register for 16 months of service. Black volunteers currently constitute two-thirds of the 10,000-man army. Their monthly base pay, including a \$322 compared with \$223 for a white soldier. The blacks, however, get free housing, meals and equipment not available to whites.

## All-Party Talks Shelved

The government also announced that it is shelving the question of starting an all-party conference and proceeding with plans to implement the international settlement, which calls for elections in December and independence on Dec. 31. Prime Minister Ian Smith said only two days ago that the deadline was unrealistic.

The statement was issued by Ndababingi Sithole in his capacity as chairman of the executive council. He is one of three moderate blacks who last March signed the internal settlement with Mr. Smith, thus excluding the externally based front from a future government.

Mr. Sithole said that the statement was issued with the unanimous approval of the four-member council. "The present war is different from the one fought before the March 31 agreement," Mr. Sithole said. "Before the agreement, the war was between whites who had the vote and blacks who had virtually no vote. After March 31 it became a war between the Patriotic Front and those who supported the agreement. The war has ceased to be an independence struggle but [has become] a brutal power struggle to install [the Front's co-leader Joshua] Nkomo as the leader of an independent country."

## Willing to Talk

Mr. Sithole said that the transitional government is willing to talk to any interested party on the future of Rhodesia, or Zimbabwe as it will be known, provided that those talks are based on free elections and the principle of one-man, one-vote.

But he then said that the executive council has "no intention of negotiating with them [Nkomo and the other leader of the Patriotic Front, Robert Mugabe] under the terms they have in mind."

Mr. Sithole said that the military registration of blacks would start immediately. He said that conscription would begin as soon as the necessary mechanisms were set up and that the blacks were expected to be in uniform before independence.

It was not clear, however, whether Rhodesia had the finances

to pay for the new army.

Because the activity was inside the base, a former Jordanian Army facility, no complaint was issued, they said. However, villagers said they noticed the activity when they saw the perimeter on housing units outside the perimeter on private property expropriated in 1970 for military purposes.

Last week, the West Bank residents said, they noticed the nucleus of a Gush Etzion settlement move out of temporary quarters on the army base and into the unfinished buildings.

The West Bank Arabs said that the relocation was speeding when the landowners filed notice of their intention to sue, and that the Jewish agency was ordered to speed up work. According to plans, 30 houses and a religious study school were to have been built on the site.

The supreme court yesterday ordered the government to explain within 40 days why the agency should not be permanently enjoined from erecting buildings at the site for civilians, and why local Palestinian Arabs should not be allowed to inhabit the buildings.

The court issued its order after a day of testimony, apparently acting quickly because there was little question of proof of ownership. Deeds and maps showing ownership of all the parcels in the approximately 15-acre site were submitted, and all the owners lived in the area, thereby eliminating the complications involved in absentee owners cases.

El Salvador Gunmen Attack U.S. Embassy

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 17 (AP) — Gunmen shot up the facade of the U.S. Embassy here early yesterday but an embassy spokesman said that no one was injured and damage was slight.

Spokesman Vytanes Damabava said that about 30 bullets were taken from the windows near the main entrance, but only Marine guards were inside at the time and were not hit. The gunmen escaped and there was no immediate indication of what prompted the shooting.

"We have the physical and economic means required for democratization," it said.

Arab League Said Bankrupt

CAIRO, Sept. 17 (UPI) — The Arab League is broke, the weekly Rose El Youssef reported today.

The magazine said that Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad told a recent meeting of the League's council that the organization "is not threatened by bankruptcy but is bankrupt already."

Iranian newspapers noted the anniversary of the shah's enthronement with long articles analyzing the state of the nation. The English-language daily Kayhan International called Iran "an economic giant but a political dwarf."

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U.S. Judge Bars Snapp's Stories

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 17 (AP) — A U.S. district judge has refused to allow Frank Snapp, a former CIA agent, to publish an essay and a short story based upon his experiences with the agency.

Judge Owen Lewis denied the request to lift an injunction, saying to do so would mean that he sanctioned Mr. Snapp's violation of the confidentiality pledge he signed with the agency.

Mr. Snapp says that the pieces disclose no confidential information. Nevertheless, the judge said that they fall under his June 22 order.

Neo-Nazi Rally Turns Violent In W. Germany

BONN, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Several demonstrators and police were wounded and 50 persons were arrested in a clash between police and anti-fascist demonstrators at a neo-Nazi party rally today in Mannheim.

More than 2,000 persons demonstrated against the neo-Nazi German National Party, whose meeting hall was guarded by 1,200 police. Scuffles began as police armed with truncheons pushed the demonstrators back from the hall.

Juergen Schuetzinger, 25, chairman of the neo-Nazi party and himself a policeman, said that such demonstrations were good publicity for his party.

Meanwhile, in Frankfurt, 15 policemen were injured in clashes with more than 3,000 demonstrators who were protesting the shah's regime in Iran.

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## IMF Says Exchange Shifts To Affect Trade Balances

(Continued from Page 1)

Mexico City in April. This calls on the industrial countries as a group to reach for higher and more closely matched growth rates. The United States, however, with less slack, is expected to slip in 1979 below its recent high growth pattern.

The report recommends a coordination of economic policy effort, and applauds the commitment to that end agreed upon in July at the Bonn economic summit meeting. In any event, the report says that "it is of crucial importance" that actual developments accord at least broadly with those envisaged in its recommendations.

## Exchange 'Instability'



## With Simulated Nuclear Bomber Crash

## U.S. to Test A-Mishap Response

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP) — One day next April, a message will be flashed to the Pentagon's National Military Command Center that an Air Force C-141 transport carrying six nuclear weapons is in trouble over Nevada and that the pilot is attempting to land in a rugged but uninhabited part of the state.

Succeeding messages will say that the plane has crashed, exploded and burned with apparent radio-

active contamination being spread in a windswept dust cloud.

Thus will begin a unique and complex weeklong training exercise expected to involve more than 500 persons, including the president, and designed to test how the government would handle an actual nuclear-weapons accident.

It has been more than 10 years since the last real such event — the Jan. 22, 1968, crash landing on the ice southwest of Thule, Greenland, of an Air Force B-52 bomber with four hydrogen bombs aboard.

The B-52 burned on impact and the TNT used to detonate the nuclear fission material in the weapons exploded, spreading plutonium over a wide area of the crash site. Cleanup at that time was limited, since the burning plane melted the ice and much of it sank 800 feet to the bottom of North Star Bay.

## New Experience Needed

According to Vice Adm. Robert Monroe, director of the Defense Nuclear Agency, which is managing next year's exercise, "There is little experience remaining in the Defense Department from the Thule period" to respond to such an occurrence.

Furthermore, new radiation-detection techniques and reorganization of civilian and military units designed to respond to such an accident "increase the urgency for conducting the exercise," Adm. Monroe said during recent congressional hearings.

Between 1958 and 1968, according to Pentagon figures, there were 13 accidents involving nuclear weapons carried aboard Air Force planes.

Although little publicized, training exercises for handling nuclear weapons carried aboard Air Force planes have been carried on in the past by one or another government agency.

Last year, for example, the Department of Energy ran NEST 77, an exercise that presumed that terrorists had hidden a homemade atomic bomb in an urban area and sent a message to the president demanding \$25 million or they would explode their device.

In that situation, the department — which builds nuclear weapons — actually created a device and hid it in a building at the 900-square-mile Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

## Four-Hour Hunt

The object of the exercise was to see how long it took the department's Nuclear Emergency Search Teams (NEST) to find the device, determine its capabilities and deal with disposing of it.

Using helicopters fitted with radiation-sensing devices and trucks with similar equipment, the NEST team located the bomb in less than four hours.

As next year's simulated aircraft "accident" is presently planned, three of six nuclear weapons aboard are to be destroyed by fire, with resultant detonation of their high explosive triggers.

Radioactive material will be presumed to have spread throughout the area. To make the exercise more realistic, short-lived radioactive isotopes in measurable but not dangerous amounts will be placed around. The other three bombs will be described as damaged.

The scenario also includes the presence of winds that carry some of the radioactive debris aloft and far beyond the crash area.

The crew of the C-141 will suffer mock injuries and radiation contamination in the simulation and some will be presumed dead.

## Assigned Duties

To meet the disaster, the Pentagon will employ its Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center. NEST teams will also take part.

Each of the three services will deploy units that will have responsibility for securing one of the burned-out weapons and one of the damaged ones.

Specialized medical teams will handle the so-called injured and contaminated crew members. Teams will come in to clean up the contaminated land.

One of the more difficult problems will be dealing with the public, both on a local and national level.

According to Defense Department officials, previous exercises have included use of reporters who are also military reservists. They were put on active duty during the exercise to play the role of reporters to give officials on the scene a sense of what would happen in the event of a real accident. No determination has been made as to how that aspect will be dealt with next April.

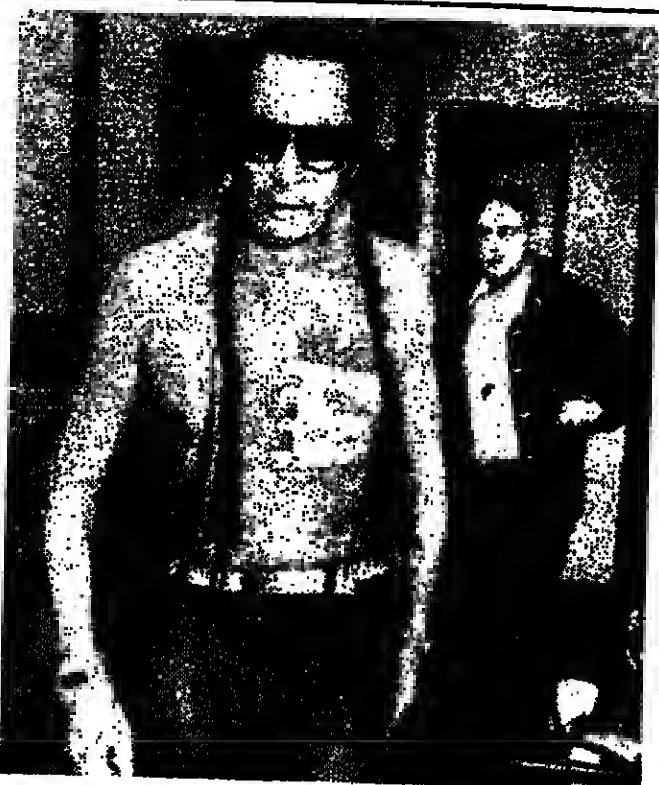
## Radio Needs

In last year's NEST exercise, Energy Department officials found they needed secure radio frequencies for the exchange of information between search teams and command center personnel. Without them, citizens-band receivers, in civilian cars and trucks, picked up their messages.

That exercise also ended up requiring evacuation of a large section of the so-called urban area downwind from where the device had been found — in the event that an explosion occurred while it was being moved.

To handle that movement, the exercise officials had to work out public evacuation notices.

Next year's accident will be of a larger national scale and even President Carter may be called on to play a part, officials said. If it actually happens, the president's activities would come as part of dealing with the accident's national impact.



**INDIAN LEADER STABBED** — With actor Marlon Brando following, the leader of the American Indian Movement, Russell Means, meets reporters after being stabbed in the South Dakota State Penitentiary in Sioux Falls. The incident occurred as weekend rallies in his support were due to begin. Means is serving a four-year sentence on a riot conviction involving a 1974 confrontation.

## Unruh Denies Hearing Any Kennedy Plan to Run

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 17 (UPI) — California treasurer Jess Unruh yesterday denied published reports that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., told him that he is seriously considering running for president in 1980.

"The report concerning myself and Sen. Kennedy is utter nonsense," Mr. Unruh said in a statement released through an aide. "Sen. Kennedy did not approach me regarding the presidency, nor did we discuss it."

The Los Angeles Times yesterday quoted anonymous sources in Sacramento as saying that Sen. Kennedy has approached two California state officials — Mr. Unruh and state Controller Ken Cory — and sounded them out for support if he decides to seek the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Unruh, a longtime ally of the Kennedy family and generally regarded as the chief Kennedy organization figure in California, also headed Robert Kennedy's 1968 presidential primary race.

The Times said that Sen. Kennedy told Mr. Unruh directly that he was thinking of running for president and asked what he thought about it. The paper said Mr. Unruh, who was present at his brother's slaying, told the senator he was afraid a presidential bid would expose him to terrible security dangers.

In his statement, Mr. Unruh said he met with Sen. Kennedy three weeks ago while in Washington on other business and merely "exchanged pleasantries."

"The presidency was never mentioned and nothing should be extrapolated from the absence of the topic," the treasurer said. "While in Washington I met with five other senators, none of whom mentioned the presidential election."

"I repeat, no approach of any kind was made by Sen. Kennedy to me. It is totally inaccurate to report that the subject was even mentioned."

## Outspoken Foe

There was no reaction from Mr. Cory, an outspoken foe of oil monopolies, who reportedly met with Sen. Kennedy to discuss emergency issues. The Times said Mr. Cory later told friends he was surprised by the invitation to meet with Sen. Kennedy and said the trend of their discussion convinced him "that Kennedy is a likely candidate" for president.

The report followed by two days a statement by Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. — often mentioned as another candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination — that he is not talking about a presidential bid because he believes the nomination will go to either Sen. Kennedy or President Carter.

The Times said "a highly reliable source" agreed with Mr. Cory's assessment of Sen. Kennedy's aspirations and said he is "determined not to be a stalking horse" for the senator.

## Vesco Denies He Sought Help From White House

MIAMI, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Fugitive financier Robert Vesco said yesterday that he never asked anyone to intercede on his behalf with the Carter administration, despite reports to the contrary by a syndicated columnist.

Jack Anderson said in his column last week that Georgians R.L. Herring and Spencer Lee IV had told Mr. Vesco they had influence with the White House and offered to use it to get him out of trouble in exchange for \$10 million worth of stock.

"I never asked anybody, ever, to put a fix in for me with the Carter administration," Mr. Vesco was quoted as saying in the Miami Herald's Sunday edition. "I've never met [White House aide Hamilton] Jordan or [Carter adviser Charles] Kirobo, or communicated with them in any way."

But the Herald said that Mr. Vesco repeatedly declined to answer whether Herring, who has been convicted in a swindle, or Mr. Lee, an attorney, offered to contact the Carter advisers.

## Unmanned Island

"I have met Herring and I've met Lee," he said in the Bahamas. "They came to see me in Costa Rica. I don't have the kind of memory to give you the date. I can tell you that I didn't ask them to come down."

The Herald said that Mr. Vesco granted the interview on the condition that the name of the island on which he is staying be withheld.

He said he was visiting the Bahamas from his home in Costa Rica to help liquidate Investors Overseas Services, a group of mutual funds and property-management companies.

The U.S. Justice Department says that Mr. Vesco looted the company of \$224 million, but Mr. Vesco denies the charge.

"We're attempting to make sure the public knows that we did not steal one penny, and that the statements and impressions that have been made by people are false," he said.

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## Laotians Said to Set Government in Exile

PARIS, Sept. 17 (UPI) — A group of Laotian political exiles is setting up a government in exile, with the support of West European rightist parties, to combat the Marxist-controlled regime in Vientiane, diplomatic sources said.

The sources said that the government would be called the "Free Royal Laotian Government" and that its leader would be Phoua Phou Sannakone, former Laotian premier and National Assembly president.

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## Sen. Johnston Re-Elected In 1st Louisiana Primary

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17 (AP) — Democratic Sen. Bennett Johnston swept to an easy re-election victory yesterday over state Rep. Louis Jenkins in Louisiana's first open primary.

With 77 percent of the precincts reporting, Sen. Johnston had 58,371 or 59 percent and Rep. Jenkins 258,993 or 41 percent.

In U.S. House races, incumbent Reps. Robert Livingston, Lady Rogers, Henry Moore, John Breaux and Gillis won easy victories.

Rep. David Treen was unopposed in the 3d District, which contains part of suburban New Orleans.

In the nine-candidate race to choose a successor to retiring Rep. Joe Waggoner, D-La., in northwestern Louisiana, Republican Jimmy Wilson, bidding to be the state's fourth Republican congressman, took a slim early lead. Others considered front-runners in that race are Democrat Charles Roemer and state Rep. Claude Leach.

All candidates, regardless of party, were entered in the open primary. Runoffs will be needed only if the leading primary candidate receives less than a majority, thus most of the races were to be decided yesterday.

Sen. Johnston and Rep. Jenkins, owner of a Baton Rouge advertising agency and a two-term member of the state house, emphasized taxes and inflation.

Rep. Jenkins called Sen. Johnston "one of the last of the big spenders" in the Senate, and ran on a tax-revolt theme, which included a 30 percent across-the-board tax cut and a push for a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget.

Sen. Johnston, backed by Sen. Russell Long, D-La., charged that Rep. Jenkins was "loose with the truth," adding that he had voted for spending cuts 75 times during his term.

Republicans were pushing to gain a four-four split in the state's congressional delegation for the first time in history.

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## Orly and Roissy, the same boutiques as in Paris.

## ilias LALAOUNIS

SYMBOLS IN GOLD 22 & 18 C

PARIS 364, RUE ST. HONORE (PLACE VENDOME)  
GENEVA 4, BON GENE  
ZURICH 4, GRIERER S  
ATHENS 8, PANEPETROPOUL AVENUE  
TRESOR 4, STADIUM STRIET  
TOWER OF ATHENS  
HOTELS: GRANDE BRETAGNE & ATHENS HILTON  
GREEK ISLANDS MYROROS, CORFU, RHODES



News Analysis

# The 'Thorpe Problem': Growing Liberal Burden

By R.W. Apple Jr.

SOUTHPORT, England, Sept. 17 (NYT) — Yet another painful chapter in the recent history of the Liberal Party has ended with Jeremy Thorpe, its former leader, slipping out the back door of his hotel here and driving away from the annual Liberal assembly.

In less than 24 hours in this little resort town on the Irish Sea, he had managed to embarrass almost everyone, to divide a party that is small enough to start with and to divert the attention of the British press from the deliberations of the assembly.

On Aug. 4, Mr. Thorpe was charged with conspiracy to murder Norman Scott, a former male model. Subsequently, it became known that he had also been charged with incitement to murder. He denied both charges and stated that he would neither resign his seat in the House of Commons nor retire before the next general election.

By his insistence on retaining his seat and even fighting a general election, Mr. Thorpe, 49, was acting well within his legal rights. But he was flouting the well-established British political convention that public figures accused of serious crimes should stand aside until the charges have been disposed of.

David Steel, the current Liberal leader, was appalled. Even without Mr. Thorpe's problems, the party, which has only 13 seats in the current House of Commons, was looking forward to a difficult general election this fall. They stood below 10 percent in all the public-opinion polls, and were struggling to re-establish an independent image following the termination of the Liberal-Labor agreement that had kept Prime Minister James Callaghan in office for more than a year.

Striving to put as much space as possible between Mr. Thorpe and the party, Mr. Steel stripped Mr. Thorpe of his role as the Liberals' foreign policy spokesman. Then, with an election seemingly imminent, Mr. Steel announced that none of the other Liberal members of Parliament would campaign for Mr. Thorpe and that he would be expected to confine his own activities to the Devo constituency that he has represented for 19 years.

Last week, Mr. Callaghan postponed the election, giving the Liberals welcome breathing room. But they remained the problem of the party assembly this week in Southport. Mr. Steel and other Liberal leaders privately and then publicly urged Mr. Thorpe to stay away. Several of the former leader's parliamentary colleagues said they would walk off the platform if he insisted on appearing.

When the Liberals arrived in Southport, Monday, a fine storm was brewing, in the form of a motion from Mr. Thorpe supporters condemning Mr. Steel and his associates for, in effect, judging Mr. Thorpe before his trial. At the last moment, the motion was watered down into an attack on the British press, but the party was split and all the squabbling spilled onto the front pages.

Then, on Wednesday, Fred Emery, the political editor of the Times of London, was told by Mr. Steel that Mr. Thorpe had broken promises — first, not to stand for re-election, and second, not to come to the Southport meeting. Richard Wainwright, another Liberal legislator, went further, declaring that he and his parliamentary colleagues felt "betrayed and deceived" by Mr. Thorpe.

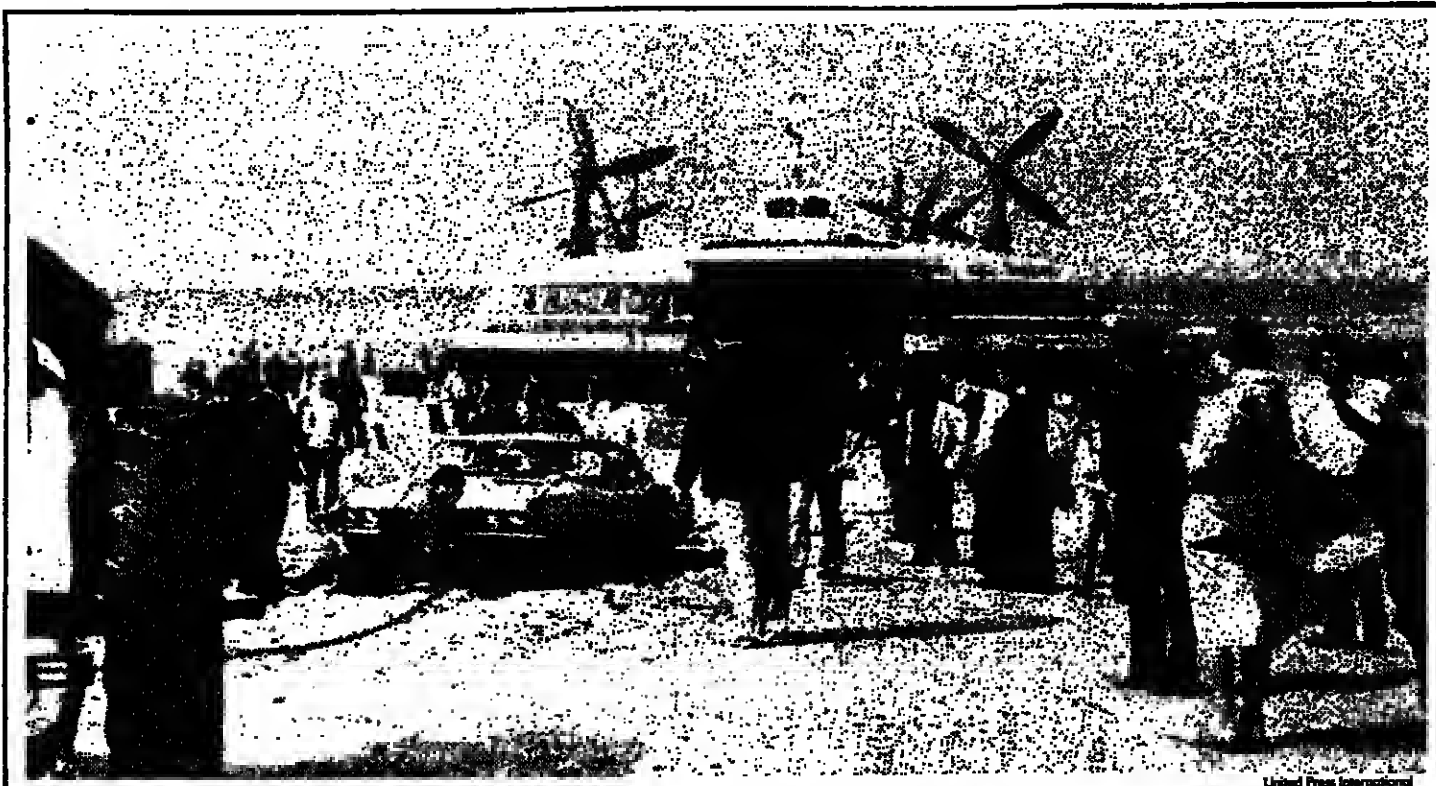
In the face of all this, Mr. Thorpe came to Southport anyway. At the end of a debate on party strategy, he marched onto the platform, escorted stoically by Mr. Steel, clowned a bit with the sign in front of him, and sat down. About a third of those in the hall applauded, some of them standing, but the majority — including all of the legislators in the hall at the time — sat silently.

Mr. Thorpe said not a word in the ensuing debate and, after about 25 minutes, he left. He had been pleased by his reception, he said afterward, but he would not say a word more.

The result was inevitable. As they had all week, the reporters covering the meeting devoted their dispatches to Mr. Thorpe and not to the election platform the Liberals were trying to hammer out. It was a calamity for a party that gets little enough favorable publicity in the best of times, especially when it is trying desperately to put across fresh ideas to persuade the electorate of its seriousness.

Late Thursday night, Mr. Steel and Mr. Thorpe thrashed out the whole issue again. Whether as a result of that meeting or for other reasons, Mr. Thorpe canceled plans to attend Friday's sessions and left town, escaping the newsmen waiting for him by ducking out the service entrance at the rear of the Prince of Wales Hotel.

"It is free country, it is a free party and he was perfectly entitled to come," said Mr. Steel philosophically. "I regret very much that he had to do so."



ROUGH CROSSING — The hovercraft Princess Anne received a tear in its side during a crossing from Boulogne to Dover Friday. The ship had to beach at Wissant, France, where 100 passengers and 60 cars were safely disembarked.

## But Report Says Phenomenon May Be Cyclical

# CIA Study Says International Terrorism Has Dipped

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — The CIA says that international terrorism declined somewhat last year as governments increased security measures and some countries became increasingly reluctant to offer safe haven to terrorists.

But the agency warned in a study that the phenomenon might be cyclical: It might level off and even increase again as terrorists review their options and select alternate targets rather than retreat from the scene.

Last year, the CIA said, "there was a decline in the number of international incidents... This decline was probably in large part due to increased security measures taken by previously victimized governments, a wait-and-see attitude on the part of terrorists... and the denial of safe haven [to terrorists] by a growing number of states."

"The decline in the frequency of international terrorist attacks is expected to level off and may even be reversed. The many issues that have motivated individual terrorists remain unsolved, and new causes will arise."

The CIA research paper, with emphasis on 1977, also said that

kidnappings, bombings, arson and murders constitute the majority of acts by terrorists. But, the study cautioned, "one or more groups may overcome their present tactical limitations and moral qualms to

master and employ" more sophisticated weapons.

The CIA study stressed that despite a temporary lull in overall terrorist activities, the targets and locations of terrorist acts have re-

mained and probably will remain the same: U.S. citizens and businesses in western Europe, Latin America and the Middle East.

The study said that while the activities of Palestinian, West European and Asian terrorists (Japan's Red Army, in particular) receive the most publicity and attention, there are also other violence-prone groups, such as various sects in India and U.S.-based Cuban and Croatian exile organizations fighting against the Communist governments in their former homelands.

Statistics included in the report showed that between 1968 and 1977 there were 2,690 terrorist incidents around the globe, the largest number in 1976 and nearly 80 percent of them occurring in western Europe, Latin America and the Middle East.

Almost half of those incidents — 1,148 — were directed at U.S. citizens and property, mostly in the form of incendiary and explosive bombings and kidnappings.

Latin America is the region in which U.S. citizens and their property are the most frequent targets — there were 455 incidents between 1968 and 1977. The next areas were Western Europe (298 incidents) and the Middle East (194 incidents).

## News Blackout Imposed On Hunt for Moro Killers

ROME, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Judicial officials today clamped a strict news blackout on their expanding Red Brigades manhunt, but investigation sources said that three women and three men were at the center of a nationwide search for the killers of former Premier Aldo Moro.

Officials said that oaths leaks about the arrests of alleged Red Brigades chief Corrado Alunni and two women had already damaged their investigation severely and that they would say no more until the hunt for suspects was over.

"I won't even tell you the color of pants that Alunni is wearing," Milan magistrate Armando Spataro

told reporters when they asked about the 30-year-old suspect who was arrested Wednesday night.

Investigating magistrates here said that news of Mr. Alunni's arrest leaked from the Interior Ministry in Rome and spoiled their plans to round up suspects who had been photographed and filmed at Mr. Alunni's apartment during two weeks of secret surveillance.

"It was supposed to be the secret of the year," a Milan anti-terrorist police official said. "It should have been kept secret three days at least so we could do our work. Instead they let it out in three hours."

Police sources said that hundreds of photographs and films of suspects who had contacted Mr. Alunni had been taken during their surveillance of his apartment and that simultaneous raids had been planned to arrest them all.

Despite the news leak, police were able to arrest Mr. Alunni's girlfriend, Marina Zoni, 31, and Maria Alberani, 29, of Bologna soon after the raid on his apartment.

Mrs. Zoni was arrested when she went to Mr. Alunni's apartment shortly after his arrest. Miss Alberani was picked up in Bologna after the police found her name on a letter in the apartment.

Police sources said that the hunt for additional suspects following examination of documents in Mr. Alunni's apartment had centered on Maria Teresa Zoni, 23, Marina's sister; Liviana Tosi, 27, of Bologna; and Marzia Lelli, 23, of Bologna.

Maria Teresa Zoni, whose photograph matches descriptions made by witnesses to the Moro kidnapping March 16, disappeared shortly after Mr. Alunni's arrest.

Miss Tosi has been sought by police since a break-in at a Bologna nightclub's office in April. Miss Lelli has been sought since 1974 in connection with the killing of a policeman.

Police said that the search also was concentrating on Rocco Micaletto, 32; Prospero Gallinari, 27; and Mario Moretti, 32. All three have been sought in connection with a series of Red Brigades attacks over the years.

Mr. Moretti has been identified by police as the man who financed a Red Brigades print shop in Rome where five persons were arrested in June.

Mr. Alunni, a former police trainee and electronics expert, is believed by police to have taken over leadership of the Red Brigades following the 1975 arrest of Renato Curcio, who founded the terrorist gang in 1969.

Police sources quote witnesses as saying that they saw Mr. Alunni driving one of the Red Brigades automobiles when Mr. Moro was kidnapped and his five police bodyguards killed.

Mr. Moro, premier of Italy five times and president of the ruling Christian Democratic Party at the time of his abduction, was found dead on a street in Rome on May 9.

Mr. Alunni is to appear in court Oct. 12 to face preliminary charges of arms possession and subversive activities. He also has been formally charged with kidnapping and murder in the Moro case and with the 1976 killing of Fulvio Croci, who was president of the Turin lawyers' association.

Police sources said that Mr. Alunni spent his August vacation at an Adriatic resort with Marina Zoni and that the two may have met Red Brigades fugitives Nadia Mantovani and Vincenzo Guagliardo at the time.

Milan Firebombing — Extremists today threw two fire bombs against the offices of Iran Air here, causing slight damage and no injuries, police reported, adding that two youths were seen running away after the attack.

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## Beryllium Group Concedes

# U.S. Safety-Cost Study Relied on Industry Data

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP) — Energy Department officials conceded yesterday that their prediction that it would cost \$150 million to meet a proposed federal safety standard for the suspected carcinogen beryllium — a cost so high that it was said to endanger national security by threatening to foreclose the supply of the metal — came from "a gross estimate based on rule of thumb" by the beryllium industry.

An Energy Department official, who was part of the department's task force that made the prediction, said his group failed to consider other economic studies by the beryllium industry and the government that placed the maximum cost of meeting the standard at \$4.6 million.

In a controversial letter made public last week by The Washington Post, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger cited the \$150 million figure as too high for industry to meet. He warned that beryllium producers would shut down, cutting off the supply of the critical metal and posing a national security threat.

Other federal officials challenged Mr. Schlesinger's assertions, however, saying, in contrast to earlier statements by industry spokesmen, that only a small part of the industry's production goes for government use.

## 30,000 Workers

Elimination of the standard in the name of national defense, they said, would leave an estimated 30,000 workers exposed to a suspected carcinogen while saving the beryllium industry millions of dollars in compliance costs. The officials also challenged Mr. Schlesinger's economic data.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which is part of the Labor Department, is preparing to enact the standard, which would halve the present permissible beryllium exposure for workers, which is two micrograms per cubic meter of air over an eight-hour period.

Beryllium, a critical metal in the aerospace and nuclear weapons industries, can cause fatal respiratory disease and has been cited in federal laboratory studies as causing cancer in nine different species of animals.

Glen Taylor, a member of the Energy Department's beryllium task force, said his group made its \$150 million compliance estimate based on data gathered only from the beryllium industry. The two U.S. producers of the ultra-light metal — Kaweco Beryllium Industries and Brush Wellman Inc. —

have vigorously opposed the implementation of the new standard.

Mr. Taylor said an engineering study that his group used would, in effect, have resulted in the creation of a whole new plant for the beryllium producers, even though only about 2 percent of Kaweco Beryllium's output goes to the government and 10 percent of Brush Wellman's beryllium is similarly purchased. The \$150 million estimate, he acknowledged, was "very rough."

Two other studies on compliance costs were not used by the task force, Mr. Taylor said. In one, which was done for Kaweco Beryllium by Catalytic Inc., a Philadelphia engineering and construction firm, the compliance estimate for the metal manufacturer totaled about \$100 million, of which only \$4.6 million was needed to upgrade the company's plant at Hazleton, Pa., which produces beryllium for the government.

Mr. Taylor and industry officials said the plant would easily be able to meet the annual federal requirement of about 80,000 pounds of beryllium.

A spokesman for Catalytic Inc. refused Friday to comment on the study. But papers filed by Kaweco Beryllium with the Labor Department indicate that for the \$4.6 million expenditure the company could bring most of its jobs in the Hazleton plant below the exposure level set by the new standard.

## Earlier Instances

In the past, officials of both the Energy Department and Kaweco Beryllium have insisted there was no way the manufacturers could achieve the proposed standard, no matter how much they spent.

The Kaweco Beryllium brief said the company was still not sure whether it could meet the standard, but that even if it could it "would not simply embark on a program of spending millions of dollars... in an effort to lower [its] contamination levels." The primary factor in such a decision, it said, was the economic return on its investment.

The Energy Department task force also rejected a second study, which put the cost for both manufacturers to meet the proposed standard at \$3.7 million. That study was done for OSHA by the Boston consulting firm of Bolt, Beranek and Newman. Mr. Taylor said yesterday that the study was not considered "because it was superficial."

An official of Bolt, Beranek and Newman said, however, that the study conformed to engineering requirements set by the Labor Department, and that his firm stood by its findings.

## U.S. Postal Workers Win Modest Gains in Decision

By Edward C. Burks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (NYT) — A half million postal workers have won modest wage increases plus unlimited cost-of-living adjustments over three years and lifetime security from layoffs — a change sought by the Postal Service — but it does not affect any current workers.

The Healy decision says that workers hired after Friday will not have protection against layoffs until they have completed six years of continuous service.

On the other hand union leaders were pleased with the way Mr. Healy spelled out lifetime protection for current workers against involuntary layoffs and force reductions. He inserted a special paragraph in his decision to that effect.

In the previous three-year contract there was a no-layoff provision, but it was, in effect, subject to renegotiation with each contract. Union leaders are interpreting the Healy language as making the guarantee unconditional. As one spokesman put it: "How can you grant lifetime security and then say it's only for three years?"

Joseph Vacca, president of the 180,000-member National Letter Carriers Union, said that union members would vote on the Healy package and that there probably would be a wildcat strike if they rejected it. Lonnie Johnson, head of the 36,000-member Mail Handlers Union, was "very unhappy," he said, because he felt that management got the best of the Healy decision. But he does not plan to submit the decision to union members.

The Healy pay provisions call for a \$500 across-the-board increase retroactive to July 21, a 3-percent boost July 21, 1979, and a flat \$500 raise July 21, 1980. A cost-of-living adjustment to be paid November 4 amounts to \$1,518 added to annual salaries.

Mr. Healy was called by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Sept. 1 after many weeks of talks had proved fruitless. Under a special agreement he was to try to negotiate a settlement by Sept. 16, but failing that, he was empowered to hand down a binding decision. With no solution in sight, both parties agreed to let Mr. Healy announce his decision Friday.

## 12 Ministers

# Quit in Peru

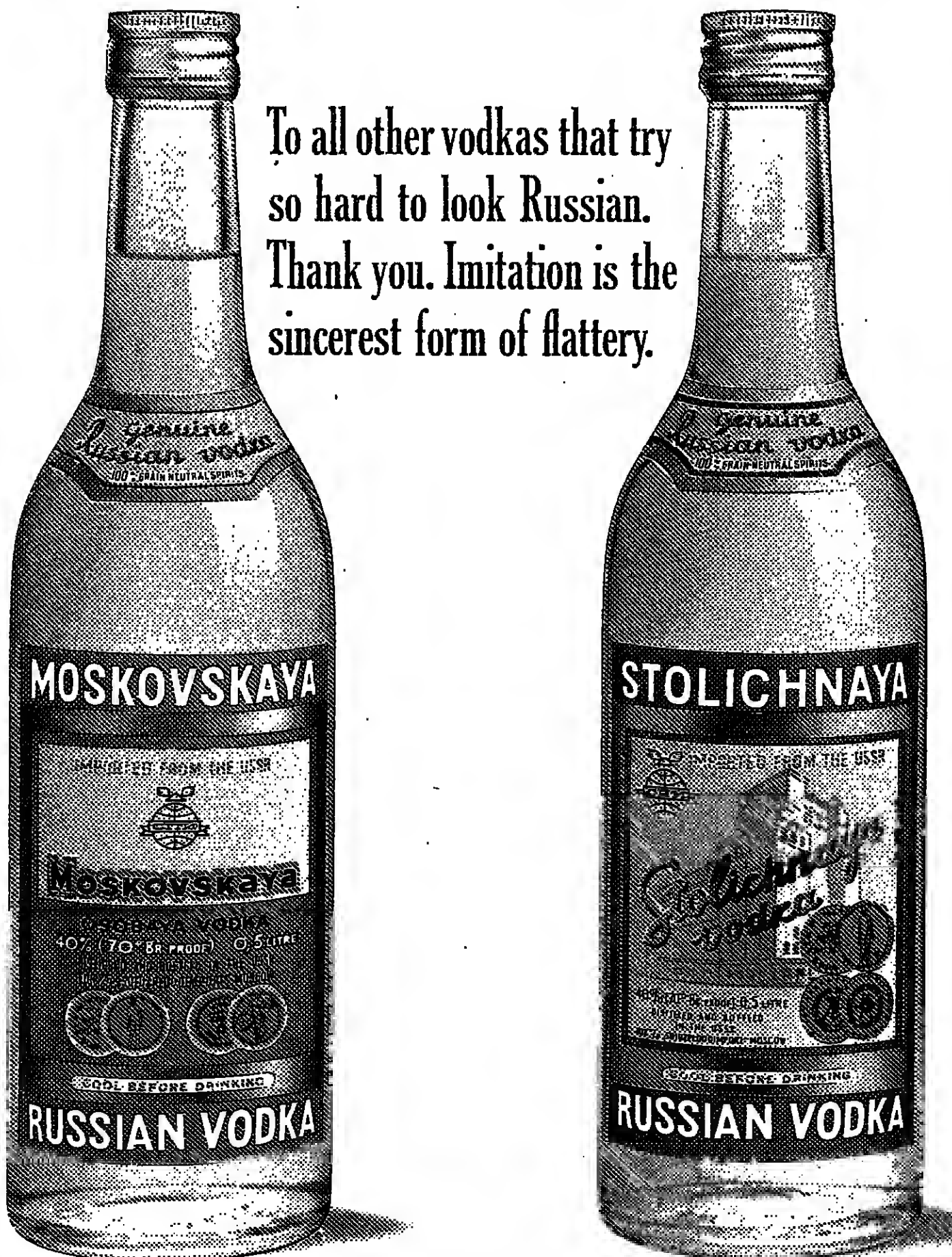
LIMA, Sept. 17 (UPI) — All but 3 of the 15 ministers in the Peruvian Cabinet turned in formal resignations yesterday, but President Francisco Morales Bermudez accepted only four of them, leaving the government in a state of limbo.

The government news agency said that only the ministers representing the three armed forces, members of Peru's ruling junta, stood with the president, who is a retired army general.

The news agency said the 12 ministers resigned "to free the president to form a new Cabinet." The health and education ministers recently faced widespread strikes in their areas and the leftist press has been continuously criticizing the industry minister for his adherence to economic austerity guidelines.

## Death Notice

Mrs. SERGE DE BOURGIGNON regrets to announce the death of her father, JOHN EVAN REES, deceased September 12, 1978 in Paris. A memorial service will be held at the Protestant Cathedral, 23 Ave. George V, Paris, on Monday 18 September at 4 p.m.



Moskovskaya and Stolichnaya. Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.

مکان من الاصل



## To Avoid Communist Dominance

## Angola Is Said to Prefer To Cooperate With West

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Sept. 17 (NYT) — Angolan president Agostinho Neto has told Belgium that he is eager to establish cooperative economic relations with West European countries and wants to avoid coming under the dominant influence of Communist countries, according to the Belgian Government.

Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonnet spent five days in Angola last week and brought back a request for ties with Common Market countries which he presented to the European Economic Community's foreign ministers when they met in Bonn Thursday, the Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a telephone interview.

The spokesman said the Belgian delegation came away with the clear impression that Mr. Neto is seeking Western help in order to reduce dependence on Cuba, East Germany and the East bloc in general and is prepared to tell Cuban troops to leave as soon as he feels his regime is sturdy enough. An improvement in the economic situation is considered a key element for the government's stability, as well as ending the guerrillas in the south.

Mr. Simonnet told the Angolan leader frankly, the spokesman said, that ties with the Common Market would be difficult until Angola had good relations with all member countries. Angola has no relations with West Germany primarily because of its suspicions about the size and purpose of the West German-run rocket missile range in Zaire's Shaba province.

## Testing Ground

The Belgians felt these doubts reflected East German charges that the range, said to be a testing ground for commercial rockets, was in fact a secret military installation. They said the Angolan government asked them to clarify its scope and purpose and Mr. Simonnet was able to explain it to them.

The Angolans were also sharply critical of France for its efforts to form a Pan-African intervention force, now operating in Shaba after the invasion by Katangese rebels across the Angolan border this spring. But the Belgian spokesman said they accepted Belgium's part in the Western move to restore order in the province as a "purely humanitarian" measure.

The foreign minister and his aides visited a diamond mine about five miles from the Zaire border where, the spokesman said, they saw many Angolan soldiers who had been sent to move the Katangese back into the interior in fulfillment of a pledge to prevent a

repetition of the invasion. In July, Zaire and Angola reached a reconciliation agreement in which both sides promised not to let their territory be used any longer as a base for rebel incursions on the other side. The Belgians said that it was now being implemented, so far as they could see, and they expected the reconciliation agreement to hold because the two countries see it as a mutual interest.

Angola also expressed interest in Western aid to develop the port of Lobito as a regional plan which would serve the interests of Zaire and Zambia as well. Lobito is the end of the Benguela railroad line which traditionally served as the shipping point for Shaba's rich mineral exports. The line was reopened as part of the reconciliation agreement after having been cut for several years by war.

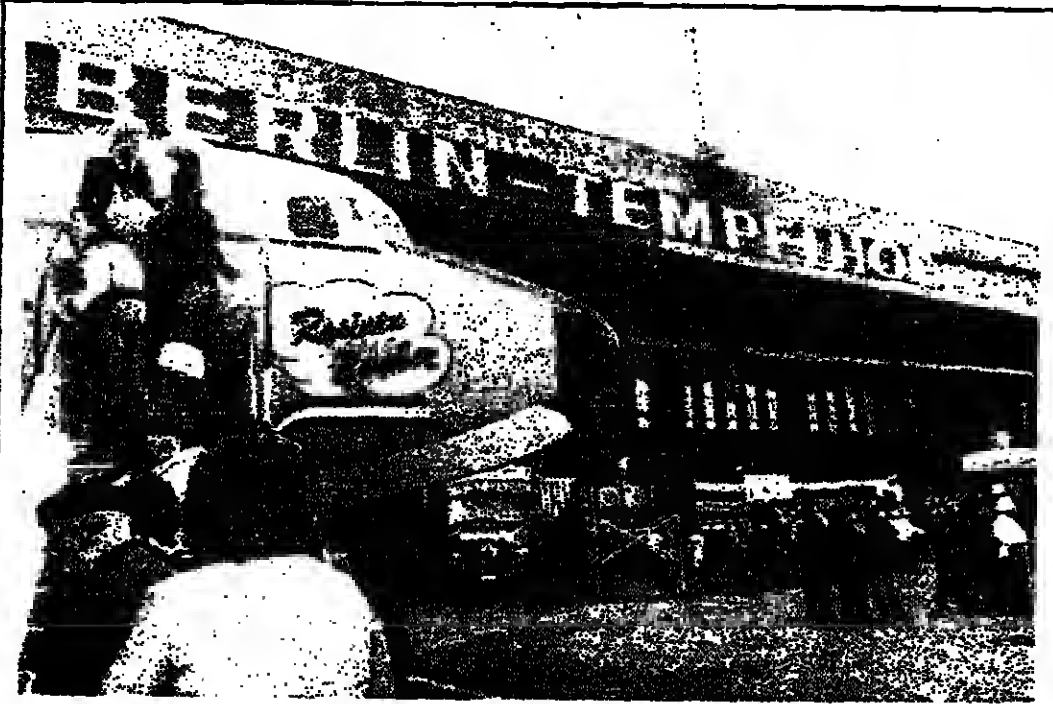
The Belgian spokesman said Mr. Neto asked Brussels to help arrange accreditation of the Angolan ambassador in the Belgian capital to the Common Market as well, with the eventual aim of bringing Angola into the Lomé Convention when it is renewed in 1980. The convention is the market's treaty with developing countries who seek cooperation with the Western trading system.

## Private Investment

While the Angolan leaders did not speak of extending their economic ties to the U.S. as well as Europe, the spokesman said they were interested in private Western investment on a large scale as well as government-to-government agreements. This includes oil exploration and development in parts of the country not affected by the American Gulf and Belgian Petrofina operations, which are continuing.

The Belgian spokesman said his minister also returned optimistic about Angola's willingness to help push for a peaceful settlement in Namibia (South-West Africa), and to cooperate in development projects with its southern neighbor.

On the issue of Cuban troops, the spokesman said Mr. Neto had been very clear and emphatic about his intention of sending them away, saying that his country's 14-year struggle was for independence and not to become the satellite of some other country. The Belgian official said it was evident that Mr. Neto wanted Western economic cooperation to improve the country's living standards and prospects so that his regime would be strong enough not to need the support of the Cubans.



MEMORIES — Spectators at an open house at West Berlin's Tempelhof Airport inspect a restored C-54 transport. The plane was used in the airlift to the besieged city 30 years ago.

## Europe Seen 'Caught in Middle'

## SALT Talks Preoccupy West Germans

By Michael Getler

BONN, Sept. 17 (WP) — West Germany is putting pressure on the United States to protect European interests in strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union.

It is thus bringing to a head what officials here, in Paris, in Washington and at NATO headquarters in Brussels view as the most sensitive issue now confronting the Atlantic Alliance.

The issue involves trying to establish a rough balance of nuclear and conventional military power in Central Europe between the Russians and Western Europe — once Moscow and Washington have hammered out a new SALT agreement that roughly equalizes the missile and bomber forces that could attack each other's homeland.

The West Europeans — especially the West Germans — are increasingly expressing concern that unless something is also done about the growing Soviet medium-range missile and bomber forces aimed at Western Europe, rather than at the United States, the imbalance could eventually erode West European confidence and lead to unforeseen shifts in political and military attitudes in Western Europe and possibly in the Soviet Union.

In an important but little-noticed speech to Social Democratic Party policy-makers here three weeks ago, West German Defense Minister Hans Apel said that solving the

problem of these so-called "gray zone" medium-range weapons is one of the most important security tasks confronting the NATO Alliance today.

A solution could involve building new medium-range weapons to offset the Soviet arms, or opening up the U.S.-Soviet strategic weapons negotiations to a vast array of tactical allied jets and missiles based in Europe that the United States has managed to keep off the bargaining table for the last 10 years, despite Soviet complaints.

The issue is technical, complicated and permeated with fears that are never quite stated publicly. For these reasons, it has attracted relatively little public discussion.

But, as a top West German official said, there will be heavy emphasis on this and it will become more politically sensitive.

European concern surfaced for the first time publicly almost a year ago, in a speech by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London. The speech attracted little press attention, in part because it was delivered in London at a time when the Western press was preoccupied with terrorist actions. But it set off alarm bells in some top levels of the State Department.

In it, Mr. Schmidt pointed out that a SALT agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union would not only "codify" the strategic arms balance between the

superpowers, but also "neutralize" the strategic capabilities of both.

"In Europe, this magnifies the significance of the disparities between East and West regarding tactical nuclear and conventional weapons," Mr. Schmidt said. "We Europeans must be anxious to insure that these negotiations do not neglect those factors which make up NATO's defense strategy."

While applauding SALT, Mr. Schmidt warned that "strategic arms limitations confined to the U.S. and Soviet Union would impair the security" of Western Europe unless something were done about Soviet tactical superiority.

To some Washington officials, the speech implied a West German view that Moscow and Washington now had taken care of their own security and the Americans were leaving the Europeans in the lurch.

In previous years of acknowledged U.S. superiority in strategic weapons, that might have been acceptable. It was reasoned. But the forthcoming nuclear parity between the superpowers had now changed conditions for Europeans caught in the middle.

To some in the State Department, Mr. Schmidt's speech seemed to carry with it a suggestion that Bonn had lost a little confidence in the long-standing U.S. pledge to come to Europe's defense with its strategic nuclear weapons against the Russians if necessary.

## Command, Control Improvements

## NATO Forces Seek Means Of Closing Air-Power Gap

By Drew Middleton

RAMSTEIN, West Germany, Sept. 17 (NYT) — The shift in the balance of air power in Central Europe toward the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies can be arrested by improvements in the quantity of advanced Western planes and the introduction of sophisticated airborne warning and control systems.

This is the view of commanders and staff officers here at the headquarters of Allied Air Forces Central Europe, the major air command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Western air superiority, which was taken as a matter of course until early in this decade, has been eroded seriously by improvements in the quality and quantity of the Soviet, East German and Polish air forces.

To counter this the West has introduced improvements in command and control systems that provide greater flexibility for air forces and a Tactical Air Support System that works intimately with the two army groups facing the Soviet ground forces in East Germany.

## Obvious Weaknesses

There are obvious and admitted weaknesses in the allied air posture.

A German air force colonel, watching four U.S. F-4 Phantoms take off in support of NATO troops in the Reforger Exercise said, "We are satisfied with the quality of our aircraft, what we need is more of them."

The Soviet Union has deployed approximately 2,000 fighters, fighter-bombers and reconnaissance aircraft in Central Europe. Another 1,000 aircraft of similar types are on airfields in the western Soviet Union. In addition, the Soviet Frontal Aviation Command has 500 medium bombers at its disposal.

Allied Air Forces Central Europe musters approximately 1,400 aircraft, a total that includes all assigned and dual-based forces. The latter includes the U.S. and British fighters and fighter-bombers available for service in Europe in the event of a crisis or war.

Allied capabilities have improved. The deployment in Europe of the F-15 fighter and the expected deployment in the early 1980s of the British-German Tornado and of the U.S. F-16 are expected to maintain the West's qualitative advantage.

But, as Air Vice Marshal Sir Kenneth Kingshott pointed out, the Soviet Union has introduced some highly sophisticated aircraft. The new Fencer (SU-19) carries twice the payload and has six times

the range of earlier Soviet fighter-bombers.

The deployment in Eastern Europe of the Backfire bomber, the air marshal admitted, gives the Russians the capability of hitting peripheral targets. The judgement of senior air force officers here is that the deployment of the Fencer and Backfire opens U.S. and Royal Air Force bases in Britain to attack.

The allied answer to the Soviet challenge has taken two forms. The first and most complex is an elaborate system to provide air support to the Western ground forces in a land battle.

The 601st Tactical Control Wing, the largest wing in the U.S. Air Force, would supply the commanders of the ground and air forces in central Europe with air operations controllers and army-air liaison teams.

The wing occupies 56 sites in West Germany and in an emergency would move its radar and communications teams to other sites already selected.

Their target is intimate cooperation with army units down to the battalion level. Under existing procedures the tactical air control posts would report requests for air support through Allied Air Forces Central Europe. This procedure would go all the way down to battalion level.

These two-man teams in this high risk assignment have a wide variety of communications and equipment to report battle situations from the front lines. There is always, of course, the threat of Soviet bombardment of central control stations and of jamming.

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Car makers from all over Europe have tried to hire away Italian designers and engineers.

And many European cars are half-Italian as it is: they're designed by free-lance Italian designers.

But, be that as it may, only Italy can produce an Italian car.

And since the whole point of a car is to drive it, shouldn't you be driving an Italian car?

**FIAT**





## Glimmer of Hope in Nicaragua

There are two new elements in Nicaragua's savagely spiraling civil war, and together they provide a glimmer of hope that a cease-fire will be imposed before all possibility of a compromise political resolution is lost.

The first new element lies in the achievement of a tentative organizational unity among the disparate elements — ranging from guerrillas to business conservatives — of the opposition to dictator Anastasio Somoza. They have set up a commission to negotiate a cease-fire and to solicit outside mediation of Nicaragua's struggle. Until now the fragmentation of the opposition has seemed irremediable. That gave a certain plausibility to President Somoza's claim that there was no middle way between his rule and a Communist takeover. But now the anti-Somoza elements may be coalescing.

The guerrillas apparently realize that, although they could crack the old order, they cannot by themselves create a new order. Enough moderates and conservatives may have gotten aboard the anti-Somoza train early enough to legitimize themselves as fit political partners of the guerrillas. The progress of an anti-Somoza coalition, if one is consolidated, will be painful. But for the first time the prospect of a viable national alternative is in view. The United States, relieved to finally find a way of backing anti-Somoza forces without seeming interventionist, is cheering it on.

The second new element lies in the creeping internationalization of the conflict. This takes two forms. First, outsiders are moving to offer mediation. The Organization of

American States may be too influenced by the military governments in its ranks to play an effective role, but a number of individual nations, including Venezuela and Mexico, are likely candidates. If the appeal for mediation by the anti-Somoza coalition can be matched by mediators of stature and skill, then President Somoza may come to the sensible conclusion that mediation, far from representing intervention, offers a face-saving way to move Nicaragua from his own personalized rule to a more modern and effective style of government.

Then, important quarters in other military-led governments of Central America seem to be coming to the judgment that the instability brought on by President Somoza's efforts to hang on is dangerous and possibly contagious and that a transition to representative government should be arranged in Managua with all deliberate speed. In Honduras, El Salvador and even Guatemala, these elements are trying to make sure that the military and the police do not find a pretext to come to the Somoza dynasty's aid.

This has healthy implications for the whole string of small countries between Venezuela and Mexico, and perhaps for others elsewhere in Latin America. The dominant message they seem to be getting from the travails of the Somoza leadership is that they must make their governments more responsive to their people. It's too early to say this judgment will prevail. The point remains that Nicaragua's ordeal has a meaning extending far beyond the borders of that unhappy land.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Crumbling Rhodesia

Prime Minister Ian Smith's "internal settlement" with three black leaders in Rhodesia is falling apart. He blames the United States and Britain because they refused to recognize his scheme for giving blacks the trappings of power while preserving the military and economic power of whites. The truth is that Bishop Muzorewa and the other blacks to whom Smith promised high office failed to gain enough support among the guerrillas to end the war. Washington and London could hardly have rescued a plan with so little domestic appeal.

Smith himself administered the final blow when he deserted his black allies to meet secretly with Joshua Nkomo, one of the guerrilla leaders. Although the meeting failed, it served also to split Nkomo from his partner in the guerrilla movement and to divide the

five African governments that supported them. This confusion now provides the only hope of bringing everyone into new negotiations for a more peaceful birth of the black state of Zimbabwe.

It is, however, a slender hope. Smith has brilliantly divided Rhodesia's blacks so as to dominate them. Now that his country is slipping from his control and the flight of the white minority is accelerating, there exists no recognized black authority to take command and to give the whites a measure of security. Even if all the whites were to flee, a bloody civil war seems unavoidable. There remains little else the Western nations can do except to support Nigeria, Angola and other Africans who are still trying to beat it off.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Son of Zip

Beset by costs and complaints, the U.S. Postal Service proposes to increase efficiency by increasing automated mail sorting. That means adding four figures to the five-figure Zip Code and that is unsettling to those who fear creeping depersonalization. Already, there is increasing need to use one's nine-digit Social Security number. Americans now have, counting area code, 10-digit phone numbers. Each new credit card means another 14- or 15-digit identity. And to be asked for one's driver's license number is, in New York, at least, to be asked to recite an 18-digit horror.

But let us not therefore shrink from the Postal Service proposal. The United States is now a country of 219,368,252, and even that

nine-digit fact does not convey society's complexity. Numerical labels help us to cope with it and there is merit in a second-generation Zip Code that will save customers money.

The danger lies in the next logical step. If it will save customers money to use more numbers to show location, the Postal Service could then offer discounts to those willing to have numbers show their names — like the Minnesota man determined to call himself "1069." Some people, we imagine, would find the idea of cheap postage — even at the price of name — irresistible. Thus the triumph of Big Brother, not with a bang but a bargain.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Crisis in Portugal

Portugal is still in the throes of the political crisis which opened on July 24 with the resignation of the three Conservative members of Dr. Mario Soares' predominantly Socialist Cabinet. The defeat in parliament on Thursday night of the nonparty government-enjoying the confidence of the president of the republic, under a prime minister chosen by him, makes it likely that no solution can be found without a general election. . . . Socialists and conservatives joined forces to throw out the government by voting for a motion rejecting its program of legislation. . . . It was the quarrel between these two parties which provoked the crisis in the first place.

Dr. Soares' prestige has certainly emerged very badly dented from the events of the last six weeks, during most of which he has appeared to be sulking about his dismissal by

President Eanes. . . . The socialists and conservatives, already tarnished by their performance in office, may have damaged themselves still further, while the Social Democrats, who have supported the president, and the Communists, who have been careful to treat him with respect, may expect to reap some electoral benefit.

— From the Times (London).

### Ali's Comeback

Muhammad Ali did more than decisively out-box his opponent Leon Spinks to regain, once more, his world heavyweight title. He knocked clean out of the ring the old adage, coined for ex-boxing champions, that they never come back. Ali has now come back twice and, on present form, there's no knowing when he will go away.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 18, 1903

LONDON — Joseph Chamberlain has resigned his position as secretary of state for the colonies. His policy of food taxes and preferential tariffs within the empire has been opposed by Prime Minister Balfour. Two free traders, the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, and the secretary of state for India, Lord Hamilton, have also resigned, due to Mr. Balfour's policy of retaliatory tariffs against foreign powers. The position of the rest of the Cabinet, and perhaps of the government, is now in serious doubt.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 18, 1928

NEWARK, N.J. — Within sight of the tall chimneys of great manufacturing plants, Herbert Hoover today opened his Eastern campaign. After restating his demands for restriction of immigration and for high tariff barriers against foreign goods, Mr. Hoover called on the American workman to "uplift and uphold oppressed men and women," and praised him for "repelling socialism and other subordinate movements." Earlier in the day Mr. Hoover visited inventor Thomas Edison, a close friend.

## A Second Look at U.S. Antitrust Policy

By Marshall I. Goldman and Louis T. Wells

WASHINGTON — With good reason, those concerned with efficiency, low prices and effective competition have supported rigorous enforcement of antitrust laws. Critics like Ralph Nader would agree with industrial reformer Charles E. Mueller when he declares that "breaking up the stifling, glutinous masses which characterize many American industries is obviously the superior solution" to the antitrust problem.

But while such a policy made sense in the past, it is increasingly out of step with the needs of the economy in many cases. Indeed, the need now in important instances may be to alter antitrust law and enforcement to encourage the concentration of economic power.

### Tokyo and Bonn

Does it make sense, for example, to tie up the courts with cases seeking to restrain or break up companies like IBM, General Motors or Xerox when countries like Japan and West Germany are considering how to consolidate and strengthen their computer, auto and copying industries so they can outproduce their American counterparts? Certainly it is ironic that, at a time when we need to improve our balance of trade and bolster the troubled dollar, many of our largest manufacturers and exporters find themselves in court because they have been too effective.

Part of the difference between U.S. policies and policies abroad, of course, lies in the American fear of concentrated economic power and the resulting concentration of political power. However, in many cases our antitrust policy is interpreting that sensible fear in a way that seems outmoded in today's world.

Previously, our definitions of monopoly and relative competitiveness have focused almost entirely

on production within the United States. This was reasonable because, for the most part, overseas producers of most manufactured goods had an insignificant share of the American market. Thus economic power typically could be measured by the share of U.S. production controlled by three or four of the largest American-based firms.

But that kind of measurement is no longer appropriate for many U.S. industries, and a continued reliance on it is likely to weaken U.S. performance abroad and lead to perverse results at home.

### Not Insulated

The American market today is no longer insulated by high shipping costs and tariffs. Imports have risen from 4 percent of the gross national product in 1970 to 8 percent in 1977. And these figures dramatically underestimate the role of foreign competition in certain industries. In the manufacturing of television and radio sets, for example, little U.S. production takes place at all anymore.

Although this onrush of foreign competition for the most part has not been due to the impact of American antitrust policy, a continuation of present U.S. policy is likely to lead to even more foreign inroads.

What is called for is a new policy that reflects the reality of a U.S. market open to foreign competition. Slavishly copying other government's policies is no solution. Relying on government officials to choose which firms should expand, which should merge, and which should shrink would hardly fit the U.S. view of the proper relationship between private business and the state. Although there are some elements of such a policy in defense procurement, especially for export, another approach is re-

quired in dealing with most U.S. industry.

The first element of such a new policy would be an explicit recognition of the role of foreign competition in disciplining U.S. firms.

Consider the U.S. automobile industry. By traditional measures, it is highly concentrated. U.S. manufacturers, according to the conventional wisdom, exercise undue influence over the market. However, with imports accounting for almost 20 percent of U.S. car sales, the consumer has a wider choice than the domestic concentration figures suggest. And the manufacturers' complaints about low margins on small cars produced in the United States demonstrate the effectiveness of import competition in curbing the much-criticized Big Business practice of "administered" pricing, or raising prices regardless of changes in demand.

### Redirection

A recognition of this new reality should cause some redirection of efforts to deal with concentrated economic power. Not only can the government devote its resources to the real problem areas, but business itself may be able to redirect some of its management time as well as corporate resources from dealing with antitrust to facing up to foreign competition. The consumer and the U.S. economy would be the winners.

At a minimum, Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission lawyers should consider the factor of foreign competition when deciding whether to begin antitrust proceedings. When a private suit is instituted by a rival American corporation, the judge should also take cognizance of such factors. It may be that we need new legislation.

It is wasteful, to say the least, to see a company like IBM spend several million dollars a year for al-

most 11 years on legal fees for its Justice Department antitrust suits. It seems particularly ill-advised now that Hitachi has announced plans to introduce a computer that will operate 60 percent faster than existing IBM computers and store double the amount of data. Success in the marketplace should not be penalized if in the process of applying a cure, foreign competitors become the chief beneficiaries.

This is not to urge a carte blanche policy for every corporation that wishes to expand or merge at home. Effective antitrust policy is more necessary than ever to hold down conglomerate mergers of unrelated enterprises where the merger is brought about by sheer command of capital. Similarly, industries which have neglected their technology and have rested instead on their tariffs and other import-inhibiting devices must not be allowed to gain even more protection. The old policy is appropriate where U.S. industry is insulated from the discipline of the international marketplace. In addition, unfair trade practices must be policed with equal or even greater vigor.

### New Attitude

Recognition of the new realities also requires a new attitude toward antitrust policy overseas. Agreements between American and foreign companies should not be tolerated if they are likely to lead to market sharing. A joint venture between IBM, or GM, and a major foreign competitor, even though outside the United States, ought to continue to be a major concern of U.S. antitrust policy.

However, it may be appropriate to permit or even encourage American companies to join together overseas to compete with Japanese or German groups. In theory, this is already possible under existing law. But because of jurisdictional disputes, the effectiveness of U.S. law in influencing behavior of U.S. companies abroad has been, at best, uncertain.

What is also called for is an international agreement to handle antitrust problems that arise when business agreements cross national borders. Once firms of different nationalities (or regions, to take account of Common Market policy) are involved, arrangements among firms should become the concern of other governments and fall under the terms of this kind of agreement. The time is ripe for such an international accord.

### The Danger

Those who oppose any change in present antitrust policy should recognize that failure to alter that policy may lead to the very thing they fear most: more concentration of industry. In some cases, foreign enterprises are likely to increase their control over the U.S. market and their political influence in this country. And if American firms are driven to a minority position in an industry, it will become all but impossible to enforce antitrust policy; the Justice Department is, as a practical matter, unable to exercise its enforcement power over such matters in foreign jurisdictions.

In that event, the most likely course is that Congress would feel compelled to act and try to gain control through the imposition of import restraints. Needless to say, this does nothing to increase the relative productivity of either foreign or American producers. Sooner or later the Justice Department or Congress will decide to act. The danger is that if it is later, it may be too late.

Marshall I. Goldman is a professor of economics at Wellesley College. Louis T. Wells is a professor of business administration at the Harvard Business School. This article was written for The Washington Post.

## Kissinger's Angola Complaint

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger recently deplored what he called "the loss of nerve of the establishment that ran foreign policy in the postwar period and then conspicuously failed in Vietnam." In a "conversation" with Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan transcribed for Public Opinion magazine, Kissinger went on to say:

"In every confrontation [with the Soviet Union], we could have had the upper hand. We had them defeated in Angola and then we defeated ourselves."

### 3 Factions

Kissinger obviously was referring to 1975 when three Angolan forces were competing for control after independence from Portugal — the FNLA, led by Holden Roberto and long supported by the United States; UNITA, under the direction of Jonas Savimbi, which also received some American backing in 1975; and the MPLA, led by Agostinho Neto and armed by the Soviet Union.

The MPLA ultimately triumphed and organized the government in power today. But that came about only after powerful Cuban military intervention, which threw back a South African strike force supporting Savimbi, and after the U.S. Senate on Dec. 19, 1975, approved legislation preventing further covert aid to any of the forces in Angola.

Is Kissinger correct, then, that in Angola the United States "defeated itself" in a battle it should have won? A remarkable article by Nathaniel Davis, the assistant secretary of state for African affairs in 1975, suggests that, if so, the reason was bad policy choices by the Ford administration, not a failure of American nerve.

Writing in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, Davis offers strong evidence not only that at no point did we have the MPLA, the Cubans or the Soviets "defeated" in Angola; but also that a \$32 million CIA effort on behalf of the Roberto and Savimbi forces was undertaken by President Ford and Kissinger only after strong warnings from Davis and others that it probably would not work and might well make matters worse.

### Task Force

Davis chaired, for example, a National Security Council "Task Force on Angola" that recommended on June 13, 1975, against covert military intervention. Such a step,

the report said, would commit U.S. resources and prestige in a situation over which the nation had little control and where the outcome was doubtful; it would cause increased involvement by the Soviet Union in response; it would run a high risk of exposure, with adverse effect on American relations with the MPLA, in the event that that group should come to power, and with a number of African and Third World states; and it would necessarily increase the level of violence with no guarantee of accompanying success.

The task force recommended, instead, a "diplomatic option" — intensive private efforts with Portugal, interested African governments and the Soviet Union to shift the Angolan struggle from the military to the political arena, where the task force believed that the Roberto-Savimbi factions, rather than Soviet arms, would prove dominant. But at the direction of the National Security Council staff, the task force recommendation was presented to the NSC as only one of three options; the others were a "hands-off" policy or covert military intervention.

Davis pressed his case with Secretary Kissinger in numerous memoranda. But in the end the president and the secretary chose covert intervention anyway — first \$6 million in guns and cash for the Roberto and Savimbi forces, then \$14 million, finally \$32 million before the Senate called a halt. At that point, six months after the task force report, every one of its dire predictions as to the results of military intervention had come true.

What might have happened had the diplomatic option been chosen will never be known, but Davis still thinks "we would have done better at least to try that other course." As for whether the intervention was a major reason for the later arrival of Cuban troops in Angola, Davis is cautious; but he does observe that major interventions, in Zaire, Cuba and South Africa, all took place in the last half of 1975, and he concludes that "the answer seems to be that the escalations mutually produced counter-escalations."

As for whether the intervention was a major reason for the later arrival of Cuban troops in Angola, Davis is cautious; but he does observe that major interventions, in Zaire, Cuba and South Africa, all took place in the last half of 1975, and he concludes that "the answer seems to be that the escalations mutually produced counter-escalations."

At a minimum, Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission lawyers should consider the factor of foreign competition when deciding whether to begin antitrust proceedings. When a private suit is instituted by a rival American corporation, the judge should also take cognizance of such factors. It may be that we need new legislation.

### 'Large Commitment'

By December, 1975, in any case, when the Ford administration was calling for further intervention and scolding Congress for its lack of resolution and nerve (which Kissinger apparently still was doing three years later in the Public Opinion transcript), it was clear, Davis writes, that a large and rapidly escalating military and financial commitment would have been necessary to have any hope of blocking an MPLA victory.

Six months earlier, he had warned Kissinger that "if we go in, we must go in quickly, massively and decisively enough to avoid the temptation, gradual, mutual escalation that characterized Vietnam. . . . But it was just that 'tempting' course that Henry Kissinger and Gerald Ford tried to follow, that Congress blocked, and for the lack of which Kissinger now complains that 'we defeated ourselves' in Angola."

## Letters

### Fulsome

Mary Blume (LHT, Sept. 2-3): "Americans, so fulsome in their praise of British theatre. . . . Webster: 'Fulsome: Offensive to sense. . . . disgusting. . . . offensive from insincerity.' . . . Gosh, Mary, we're sincere."

Loodon.

AL HDX.

### Success

Re: "Success is Something to Fear" (LHT, Aug. 25).

It is not necessary to invoke hidden psychological reasons to explain this sentiment. Get your nose out to front, and you will find that others begin to expect too much of you, while others again will make

you a target of envy and backbiting. And if you do get there, the paparazzi will be waiting for you. These considerations (except perhaps the last) apply to young as well as to old.

J. L. CAMPBELL,  
Isle of Canna, Scotland.

### Oops!

I have read with great interest the International Herald Tribune article dated Sept. 8 entitled "War By Other Means."

However, someone should point out to the editor that the Somoza family runs Nicaragua as a dictatorship and not Guatemala.

HERMAN REBHAN,  
Geneva.

## Pressure On In U.S. for Inflation Controls

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — As the Carter administration gropes its way toward a toughened anti-inflation policy, the political pressures are growing for another experiment with some form of controls.

The pressure is not coming from the economists within the administration, of which there are an unusually large number. Rather, they are being generated by party leaders, who find their voice at the White House through Democratic National Chairman John C. White.

White is the canny Texas politician who was drafted out of the Agriculture Department early this year to take command for Jimmy Carter of a badly neglected Democratic party.

### Two Messages

A longtime Texas agriculture commissioner, with a down-home feel for the public temper, White has begun to penetrate the consciousness of Carter's inner circle with his unstilted appraisals of the political realities.

In recent weeks, he has been delivering two messages to anyone at the White House he can get to listen. One is that, beneath the surface calm and even boredom of the 1978 campaign season, there are signs of a restless impatience and a desire for change among the voters.

The second is that, at a deeper level than the polls suggest, there is skepticism in the public about the administration's rather tentative approach to the threat of inflation that draws all other problems in importance.

White has been sending memos to the president, calling his attention to the number of "upsets" that have been occurring in recent primaries. He has pointed out places where "outsiders," making their first tries for major office, have surprised the established favorites.

Such upsets have occurred, in recent weeks, everywhere from Alabama to Maryland to Wisconsin — and in no discernible ideological pattern.

Rather, as White sees it, these races suggest a more than localized streak of dissatisfaction with the status quo, and a willingness to experiment with unconventional approaches. The implication, which does not have to be spelled out for anyone of Carter's acuteness — is that even a president could become the victim of such a mood.

White's rather gentle hints that more boldness would be welcome in the fight on inflation are not likely to weigh heavily in the debate on the new administration's economic policy, scheduled to take place this week.

Carter's economic advisers seem to be pointing pretty clearly toward another rather conventional set of proposals. They have recommended the adoption of numerical guidelines, for "voluntary" wage and price increases, called to be enforced by some combination of moral suasion, jawboning an indirect government sanctions applied through procurement, import and regulatory decisions.

To a farm boy like White, that approach sounds like a fancy wrapped package of the most common barnyard product. It is out of the sort of thing that will make restless voters believe that everything possible is being done to break the back of inflation.

White shares the traditional farmers' aversion to tight money and the typical Southerner's feeling that high interest rates not only enrich the bankers (who do not vote Democratic), but also feed inflation by adding to everyone's cost of borrowing money. The administration's acceptance of a Federal Reserve Board policy of higher interest rates goes against the grain for him.

Again, his viewpoint will not prevail in the current round of Carter administration policy-making. But if the new anti-inflation program proves to be as ineffective in curbing the price surge as the past year's "voluntary drive" has been, you can look for John White's arguments to be revived more forcefully.

White, and those "nonexperts" for whom he speaks, sense there is a climate of opinion in the country that would support bold action by the President to break the inflation cycle, even if that meant imposing controls for a time.

The experience with controls in the Nixon administration left most economists voting that that approach should never be tried again. But politicians like White point out that, while the controls were in effect, inflation was halted — and Nixon was re-elected.

In 1979, if not in 1978, that argument may carry weight in the Carter White House.



إلى الأمام

### Some Experts Urge Start of Research

## U.S. Ethics Panel Debates Tube Babies

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Some members of a new federal advisory group on test-tube babies began edging yesterday toward allowing U.S. scientists to create human embryos for laboratory study.

The group is the Ethics Advisory Board of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In the wake of the birth in Britain seven weeks ago of Louise Brown, the world's first laboratory-conceived baby, the group must advise HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr.

• First, whether to fund the joining of human sperm and female eggs cells in laboratories to create embryos.

• Second, whether it is wise to implant the resulting embryos in women to be mothers.

[Mr. Califano called Friday on the ethics board to provide a thorough national discussion on laboratory fertilization by soliciting opinions from a spectrum of Americans. The New York Times reported. The advisory board, meeting at the National Institutes of Health here Friday and yesterday on the same subject, received a memorandum from Mr. Califano asking it to probe such serious and difficult questions as whether or not such research would lead to selective breeding in man and to de-

liberate attempts to control his genetic makeup.

[Mr. Califano also asked the panel to consider the issue of surrogate parents. This is a term to define a situation in which, as the secretary said, "Rich women might pay poor women to carry their children" in the poor women's wombs.

[The board, at Mr. Califano's request, planned the present meeting to consider an application for a federal research grant from a scientist who wants to study the laboratory growth of human embryos.]

### Some Ready Now

In interviews, some doctors and scientists on the 13-member board indicated, and a few stated, that they would favor at least the first step to gain knowledge to help future children.

Dr. Eugene Zweigback, Omaha heart surgeon and the group's only doctor in private practice, said that he is ready now to let doctors begin placing test-tube embryos into mothers who cannot otherwise bear children.

"I think the basic work has been done," he said. "To my mind, withholding therapy is equally as wrong as permitting bad therapy."

But he predicted that the advisory board as a whole will slowly and painfully conclude that only the laboratory research should be permitted at the start.

Two scientists, Dr. Clifford Grobstein, biologist from the University of California at San Diego, and Dr. Barton Childs, Johns Hopkins University pediatrician, advocated such research yesterday.

"We cannot maintain a head-in-the-sand policy," or think the United States can "control advancing world knowledge or its application," Dr. Grobstein said. He added that it is scientifically defensible to say a new embryo must grow to "sentient awareness" — when it has nerve and brain tissue and can feel — before it becomes a human being and can no longer be as freely studied.

### 'Human Materials'

A new embryo is indeed life, he said, but so are the sperm and the egg cells before they are joined. Both they and the new embryos are not human beings but "human materials," he argued, and should be handled with respect but need not be protected or preserved like human beings. He said their study may benefit others.

However, they should not be allowed to survive in the laboratory long enough to become feeling creatures, he said. Nerve tissue begins to form after four to six weeks, he said. He added that the board and the public need to do more thinking before saying just how long an embryo should be allowed to develop for study.

## Anacin Ordered by U.S. to Stop 'False, Misleading' Drug Claims

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — The Federal Trade Commission yesterday announced an interim decision ordering the maker of Anacin and Arthritis Pain Formula to stop false, misleading and unsubstantiated claims about the two remedies.

FTC Judge Montgomery Hyun's order also contains a corrective advertising provision which would require \$24 million in Anacin ads to state: "Anacin is not a tension reliever." The product was advertised as such five years ago.

The two formulas are made by American Home Products Corp., which may appeal the interim order before a final decision in the matter is made by the FTC. "American Home has represented that Anacin contains more pain-dulling ingredients than any other over-the-counter internal analgesic, that its analgesic ingredient is unusual, special and stronger than aspirin, and that the product contains twice as much of its analgesic ingredient as other marketed products," Judge Hyun said.

"These representations are false," he said. "Anacin's analgesic ingredient is not unusual, special or stronger than aspirin, since it is nothing other than aspirin."

Judge Hyun also said the company falsely claimed it had been established that Arthritis Pain Formula will cause gastric discomfort less frequently than any other over-the-counter analgesic. This claim, he said, "is false inasmuch as the greater safety of APF has not been established. Moreover, there existed a substantial question recognized by experts . . . as to the validity of the representation."

On that issue, his order would prohibit claims of comparative efficacy or safety unless they are firmly established, or unless qualified by a disclosure statement that there exists a substantial question regarding the claim.

Judge Hyun also held, contrary to claims, that Anacin does not relieve nervousness, tension, stress, fatigue or depression, nor will it enable persons to cope with the stresses of everyday life.

If the decision becomes final, American Home would be required to carry the tension reliever disclaimer in future ads until it has spent approximately \$24 million advertising Anacin. That amount is the average Anacin advertising budget for the five-year period ending in April, 1973, when the tension relief ads ceased, said the FTC.



**TIBETAN SPLENDOR** — Soldiers of the Chinese Army take photos of the Potala, the palace of the Dalai Lama. Situated on a hill in Lhasa, the Potala is the largest and oldest palace in Tibet, now part of China. This picture was taken by Koichi Fukuhara, who, as a member of the Japanese news agency Kyodo Tushin, recently was allowed to visit the country.

### A Third of Drugs Are Useless

## Italians 4th Biggest Pill Users in World

ROME, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Italians are the fourth biggest pill users in the world and only about 3 of 10 pills do them any good.

More money is spent in Italy on pills, ointments, laxatives, vitamins, tonics and aspirins than anywhere else except the United States, Japan and West Germany — all of which have larger populations.

Last year the nation's 12,800 private and public drugstores sold medicine worth \$2 billion. Under the national health system, most drugs are supplied free.

The Ministry of Health recently calculated that, in 1976, 71.5 percent of the 1.18 billion prescriptions filled by pharmacists were for medicines described euphemistically as supplementary, that officials consider of little or no benefit.

### Tornado Strikes

### Towns in Iowa;

### 7 Dead, 40 Hurt

GRINNELL, Iowa, Sept. 17 (UPI) — A tornado last night struck several central Iowa communities, killing at least 7 persons and injuring 40.

Authorities said the tornado flattened a motel, four gas stations and a restaurant and toppled dozens of farmhouses and trees. There were unconfirmed reports of five more deaths in Baxter and Grinnell.

Cars caught in the path of the twister were tossed into cornfields.

The Jasper County sheriff's office said families were being evacuated from the area, including from farmhouses where propane-gas tanks were reportedly ruptured by the tornado.

Jerry Roberts, program director of radio station KGRN, said there was "little panic" when the twister hit the Silhouette Restaurant, part of the Best Western motel at the interchange of Interstate 80 and Iowa Highway 146.

## Falling U.S. Autopsy Use Termed Bad for Medicine

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (NYT)

The autopsy may seem to be a necessary and important part of the U.S. way of death, but the use of these postmortem examinations is steadily declining.

The decline is bad for medicine, bad for future medical patients and often bad for the families of persons who have died, according to an expert. He noted also that the lack of an autopsy can hamper pursuit of the guilty and the vindication of the innocent.

Writing in a recent issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, Dr. William Roberts, of the National Heart, Lung & Blood Institute, said that it is important that this declining trend in autopsies be reversed.

Shortly after World War II, Dr. Roberts said, autopsies were done on about half of all patients who died in hospitals. By 1964, the proportion had dropped to 41 percent, and by the mid-1970s to less than 22 percent.

### Reasons Complex

The reasons for the decline are complex, he said, but they add up to a lack of interest among physicians, surgeons, pathologists and the families of the deceased. He said that a doctor may sometimes feel that there is nothing to gain but the risk of a malpractice suit.

while the family of the person who has died may be reluctant to have the body dissected.

Dr. Roberts said that an autopsy can usually be done with little disfigurement and often provides information beneficial to the family.

It may remove unwarranted feelings of guilt on the part of close relatives, he said; it may give comfort through understanding of the cause of death; it may help by providing information showing presence or absence of hereditary or contagious disease, and it may be useful in determining insurance benefits.

As many as a quarter of cases, the article said, the autopsy will radically alter the diagnosis of the cause of death. It is a check on the appropriateness of medical and surgical treatment and therefore a means of improving medical standards.

"The autopsy should prevent the burying of diagnostic and therapeutic mistakes with the dead," Dr. Roberts said.

### Called Essential

Furthermore, he said, the post-mortem examination is essential if the guilty are to be brought to justice and the innocent set free.

While an autopsy can be ordered by a court or medical examiner if there is a suspicion of crime, or in cases of accidents followed by death within a few days, most cases have no such compelling reasons for action. Instead, Dr. Roberts said, permission for autopsy is hampered by regulations and red tape. Commonly, permission for autopsy on a parent must be granted by all surviving children no matter where they may be.

The usefulness of the autopsy, he said, is often decreased by the lack of specialized knowledge on the part of the pathologist who does the work. He said that many of those who do postmortem examinations lack specialized knowledge of heart disease even though more than half of all deaths in the United States result from diseases of the heart and circulatory system.

"The number of pathologists who are experts in this sub-specialty is minuscule," Dr. Roberts said.

He said that the training of pathologists needs to be altered so that the autopsies they do will be more useful, while the professional and lay public must be made more fully aware of the benefits of these procedures.



MS the taste of an Italian holiday



PARIS AMUSEMENTS

L'ALCAZAR  
FETE  
21h - 23h  
Spectacle  
210 F

LIDO  
20 h Diner dansant  
22 h 30 Champ Revue  
24 h 45 Spectacle  
210 F  
140 F



# Haiti After Seven Years of Jean-Claudism

By Karen DeYoung

**PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (WP)** — At mid-morning, the unblinking Caribbean sun already has nearly blinded the city. From the outside, the white walls of the National Palace hit the eyes like a slap.

Inside, tucked into a second-floor corner, the executive office is a dark and frigid cave. The curtains tightly drawn, Haiti's president-for-life sits at a solid marble desk beneath a picture of his father, François "Papa Doc" Duvalier.

It is now more than seven years since Jean-Claude Duvalier, at the age of 19, replaced his father as the most powerful man in Haiti.

In the interim, he has lost much of the baby fat that was his most distinguishing physical characteristic on taking office. His soft voice, although often barely audible during a recent interview, was self-assured and humorless.

Mr. Duvalier has given few interviews since his assumption of the presidency. The Haitian media confine themselves to government handouts and speech reprints, and the U.S. media, he said, know that it "pays to emphasize the sensational." By "distorting the reality of

Haiti," he said, they "disturb the social and economic development of the country."

"Since our means are rather limited," Mr. Duvalier said, "until now we have not made an important effort to counteract" Haiti's world image, which to some is an undeveloped backward ruled by corruption and the whim of the 21-year Duvalier dynasty.

Recently, however, Haiti followed the lead of a number of Latin American countries in hiring a U.S. public relations firm to tell the world, as the agency says in its first publicity handout, that "the story of Haiti today is change."

Central to that change, according to Haitian officials and the public relations specialist, is the transformation of "Baby Doc," as he was originally dubbed by local wags and an amused foreigner, from what a longtime foreign observer here called an "overweight kid with scared eyes and surrounded by protective guns" into a mature leader capable of bringing Haiti into the 20th century.

If anything, however, the spread of local stories about the 26-year-old bachelor president's personal life and political style has increased rather than diminished in recent

*While things are noticeably less bloody and arbitrary under Papa Doc's son, the reins of repression are still tightly held and dissent is only minimally tolerated.*

years. His reported fondness for fast women and fast cars, his million-dollar yacht and his use of the palace courtyard for a motorcycle race track are subjects of endless gossip here — admiring and derisive.

On whirlwind trips through the countryside, it is said, Mr. Duvalier sometimes carries a big knapsack full of money that he tosses to peasants. Haitians who claim to know about such things say that his picture adorns voodoo altars in rural villages.

In Haiti, where palace intrigue takes the place of party politics, there is constant speculation on who really runs the country — Mr. Duvalier, his powerful mother or one of a handful of characters with unclear duties and titles like "chief of political police" and "commander of the presidential guard."

Personally chosen by his dying father as successor, Mr. Duvalier

was installed by virtue of a constitutional amendment changing the presidential age from 40 to 18, and a national referendum in which 2.4 million Haitians approved him, and none opposed. Both the question — "Does this choice satisfy your aspirations?" — and the single answer — "yes" — were printed on the ballot. Still, Mr. Duvalier insisted, he never wanted the job.

"I'll give you exactly the reactions that I had when my father called me to him," Mr. Duvalier said. "I told him, 'Dad, even though you hand over this office to me on a diamond plate, it is not my sincere wish.'"

But, he added: "When I became aware of the situation, I saw there was no solution for me. Otherwise, there would again be civil strife in this country. I have already given my life" to Haiti.

The young president took over a crippled economy, a starving and illiterate population, and the reins of a family dictatorship considered among the bloodiest and most repressive in this country's turbulent and tragic history.

Despite the publicity claims, there has been little visible change since then. Crowded into the

mountainous, poorly soiled western third of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, which it shares with the Dominican Republic, the vast majority of Haiti's 5.5 million people are still among the poorest and least educated in the world.

**Foreign Aid**

While things are noticeably less bloody and arbitrary under Papa Doc's son, the reins of repression are still tightly held and dissent is only minimally tolerated. The country is still in economic shambles, with foreign aid now providing approximately 65 percent of its development budget.

While speculation continues about him and his role in the government, many observers here agree that Mr. Duvalier, at least in some ways, has grown up. Last January, he announced the formation of his own political and social movement, replacing the all-encompassing "Duvalierism" begun by his father.

It is called "Jean-Claudism." His father's administration was

marked by constant suspicion of conspiracy and frequent government purges.

"The late Dr. Duvalier" was occupied by "problems of political order," the young Duvalier said. "Consequently, [he] never had the time to take care of, to give 100 percent attention to, the administration of his country."

"It now falls on my shoulders," Mr. Duvalier said, "to materialize all the projects that he dreamed about."

Although his opponents privately charged that the government with using the threat of "chaos" as a bogeyman, there is little question that, despite his means, Papa Doc brought a certain type of stability here that has continued under his son.

**Recalls Horror**

"In the 10 months before Papa Doc," argued a high-level Haitian official, "between December, 1956, and September, 1957, we had eight governments here." People remember that time with horror.

"I never thought I could stomach a 26-year-old dictator," the middle-aged career official said, "but we had no alternative then, and still don't. When people tell us we should have elections here, I have to ask if they're joking or have a total misconception of reality."

"He likes foreign cars, that's true," the official said. "He likes beautiful women. But we have to concede him some pleasures in accordance with his youth."

Asked about the wisdom of such publicly expensive tastes in such a poor country, Mr. Duvalier asked, "Why is it normal for other people to have cars, and abnormal for me? I am not the only person in Haiti who has a yacht."

Mr. Duvalier bristled at the suggestion, offered by many Haitians, that his mother, Simone, and a group of powerful old-guard Duvalierists popularly known as "the dinosaurs" rule him with an iron hand.

"The president of the republic has absolute control of his administration," he said. "My beloved mother... takes care only of the social works of the government, the poor people and abandoned children."

Mr. Duvalier said that he considers development Haiti's highest priority. With an estimated 80 percent illiteracy, one of the world's highest infant mortality rates, severe overpopulation, limited capital and even more limited resources, there is no shortage of potential development projects.

The president said he plans to attack all of them with the help of foreign aid that has, according to United Nations figures, increased more than 800 percent over the last four years. Haiti's combined development and operations budget totals \$257 million for this year and projected aid for the next three years is \$600 million.

But nearly half the government's internal revenues are unbudgeted and deposited into what one foreign-aid official called an unsanctioned "presidential slush fund." Haiti's international donors, particularly the United States, which plans to double this year's \$20-million program next year, have insisted on fiscal reform.

While Mr. Duvalier said that fiscal change may be coming, he made it clear that political change was not.

Describing himself as "a good pupil of the late Dr. Duvalier," the president said he had no plans to diminish the strength or power of the National Security Volunteers, the civilian militia previously known as the Tonton Macoutes, that formed his father's personal security force and ruled the countryside through terror.

"While the militia still exists in greater numbers than ever, it has cleaned up its image somewhat. Its members no longer stroll the streets with bulging guns tucked in their belts and the opaque sunglasses that were once their trademark have largely disappeared."

Although the military prison at Port-au-Prince's "Caserne Desolée" has replaced the infamous Fort Dimanche as the main stronghold for political dissidents, the government claims that its last political prisoner was released in a general amnesty last year.

Last month, Mr. Duvalier was host during a visit here by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. The president has personally guaranteed that there will be no reprisals against those who showed up to tell the commission of rights abuses.

As one official explained the government's policy toward political plurality: "All Haiti needs is Jean-Claudism."

Asked to define "Jean-Claudism," Mr. Duvalier replied that it is "Duvalierism revised, reformed and enlarged."

"It is the eternal love of the homeland in which we were born. It is the selfish gift of self for the betterment of the material conditions in which 5 million Haitians live. Those are the broad lines of Jean-Claudism."

## Cripple-Making Surgeons Boost Earning Power

# Cairo's Million-Dollar Beggar Kingdom of 25,000

By Don Schanche

**CAIRO** — There is a kingdom within Cairo whose monarch must be one of Egypt's richest men, yet no one knows his name.

His subjects are beggars — an estimated 25,000 of them — whose annual take from the generous, alms-giving Moslems of Egypt and from foreign tourists runs to millions of dollars. Police say the unknown leader and his sub-chiefs take a share of every handout.

Near the top of his hierarchy are a handful of the most feared and loathsome men in the land. They are the "cripple makers," amateur surgeons who are skilled at treating appealing deformities in would-be alms seekers.

Some poverty-stricken Egyptians reportedly volunteer for the maker's services in order to boost their earning power. Others are said to have been forced by leaders of the so-called "kingdom" to undergo crude operations ranging from partial dismemberment to multiple fractures that misshape arms and legs.

### Deft Surgeon

One cripple maker who served as the model for the villain of a popular novel was reported to be so deft with a surgeon's knife that he could make a beggar's eyes appear sightless while still preserving vision.

Who these figures, their bosses and the king of the beggars are remains a mystery even to the police morals division, which has long tried unsuccessfully to penetrate the tightly controlled organization. Despite repeated arrests, averaging about 300 a month this year, the police concede that they know little more than the outlines of the Mafia-like apparatus.

According to police morals chief Col. Mohammed Abou Rayya, the kingdom operates from somewhere within Cairo's sprawling City of the Dead, a vast necropolis bordering the eastern edge of the city in which tens of thousands of home-like mausoleums provide shelter for more than a quarter of a million squatters.

The five-mile-long graveyard, with its narrow and mostly unlighted streets separating rows of two and three-story tombs, has long been a hotbed of crime in an otherwise almost crime-free city. Police have trouble tracing anyone there because the cemetery's mostly illegal residents, suspicious by nature, refuse to cooperate.

When a reporter tried recently to locate the "king" or any of his henchmen, he was sternly warned away.

"You are not smarter than the police, are you?" cautioned an old man who has been a tomb caretaker in the City of the Dead for most of his life. "The police can't reach them. Neither can you unless you want to risk posing as a beggar. If you do, the beggars will pick you up and take you to the leader. But you might regret it, because they might take you to the cripple maker, too."

While no cripple maker has been caught in recent years, Col. Rayya said the practitioners of the macabre ancient craft still exist, usually working as personal "surgeons" to sub-chiefs of the beggars' organization who run the regions and districts of Cairo into which the "kingdom" is divided.

"But I don't think they do so many real deformities as they used to," the colonel said. "We've noticed that the number of beggars who can mimic deformities is increasing. Instead of needing these so-called 'surgeons' to create deformities, the beggars are becoming professional at feigning them."

The only reliable outsider who has seen a cripple maker operate was Abdel Atti Hamed, a reporter for Al Akhbar newspaper who risked posing as a beggar 10 years ago and later described the experience in a book, "Adventures of a Journalist at the Bottom of Egyptian Society."

After begging for three weeks in a district of Alexandria and dutifully paying a daily share of his earn-

ings to a local sub-chief who supervised 20 beggars, Hamed was taken to an old house on the outskirts of town.

"I saw a scene I'll never forget in my life," he later wrote. "There were three huge men holding a poor man on a sofa while a fourth man took out his eye. Blood was coming from his eye socket."

Near disaster followed. After the eye operation, the leader asked Hamed to voluntarily submit to amputation by the cripple maker of one of his hands and one leg. He pleaded for a few days delay in order to take care of personal affairs that required four intact limbs and, to his vast relief, was granted the time, during which he escaped.

The Egyptian government has tried sincerely and in a variety of ways to stem the rising tide of beggars in Cairo and other cities, but with little success. "We keep arresting them, and they keep growing in numbers," said Gen. Ahmed Moustassim, a senior officer of the national police, who agreed with a local newspaper estimate that the number has grown from 15,000 to 25,000 since 1970.

"We don't have enough institutions to accommodate all of the handicapped ones, so we arrest them and then must release them," he said. "It's a serious problem. Just a few days ago a beggar died and we found that he had hidden 7,000 pounds (\$10,000) in his house."

Some beggars have been far more successful. A frail 90-year-old named Walid Mekhal, whose appeal to the tender-hearted was his wretchedly emaciated, ancient face, was picked up by police in April and found to have 1,650 pounds (\$2,350) beneath his tattered robes. He also owned property worth more than \$70,000 and had another \$1,400 in a personal bank account.

### Special Appeal

Ali Osman, a waiflike figure whose special appeal was a filthy plaster cast on one arm, was arrested in March. Police found 710 pounds (\$300) in the cast and later discovered that he owned a prosperous 20-acre farm in the country.

It is not only the wretched who enter the kingdom. A male high school English teacher was caught with 300 pounds (\$430) of illicit alms gained from begging. He continually explained that his avocation on the streets paid far better than his 30-pound (\$43) monthly professional wage.

Another educated beggar nabbed recently was a college-trained woman who spoke excellent English, French and German. She specialized in areas frequented by foreign tourists, appealing to their sympathies by carrying on her shoulder a scrawny, dirt-smudged baby, whom she rented by the day.

According to the erstwhile beggar-journalist, Hamed, the rental of infants to beggars is an old practice that, like other services in Cairo, has been affected by inflation. A decade ago, when Hamed begged in Alexandria, a female child rented for about 35 cents a day and a boy for about 28 cents. Today, he said, the price is up to about a dollar for a boy and nearly \$1.50 for a girl.

Periodic police crackdowns have had little impact on the shadowy beggars' kingdom, and efforts to treat the problem as a social one requiring individual case-work and rehabilitation have met the same resistance.

Mustafa Sarnagawi, an adviser in the Ministry of Social Affairs, blamed the strong, and in this case, misplaced religious devotion of Egypt's largely Moslem population. "Islam and its emphasis on 'Zakat' (giving alms to the poor) is behind the phenomenon," he said. "The people here are very kind, generous and devout, and they give money to the beggars for religious reasons. Their kindness just makes it easier for the beggars."

Because the coins of the devout, as well as the dollars of tender-hearted foreign tourists, flow so freely, most beggars who are put into rehabilitation and job-training

programs go back to the streets as soon as they are released.

Ali Ahmed Abdel Rahman, for example, has been in and out of jail since 1959 when, at age 17, he received his first of 30 arrests. After his most recent release from one of Cairo's two training centers for the handicapped, the one-legged career beggar was on the street.

"I make more than 100 pounds (\$143) a month out of begging," he boasted. "That is more than a big man in the government makes. If the government will pay me 100 pounds a month, I'll give up begging."

Government social insurance, for which handicapped beggars can qualify if they want to go straight, is not much of an incentive. A single man gets 5 pounds (about \$7) a month, and a family 12 to 15 pounds (about \$17 to \$21).

### Inconvenience

Given that alternative, beggars interviewed on the streets of Cairo said they would rather put up with the occasional inconvenience of going to jail or a rehabilitation center than leave their well-structured and apparently comfortable "kingdom." Under an old law still in force after 45 years, beggars are liable to jail terms of three months upon conviction. A new draft law presently under consideration by the Egyptian state council would increase the period of imprisonment to as much as two years. But some experts doubt whether the new law will have any more effect than the old.

"Jail won't solve the problem," said Mahmoud Farrag, a Cairo University sociologist, who has studied the lives of the beggars. "They start their careers as a result of complicated social and economic problems, and in some cases for psychological reasons. Some feel that society has rejected them. For others it is just a way to earn a big income and it's easier than any other job."

Dr. Ahmed Abeid, a Cairo University law professor, blamed the sharp increase in the numbers of beggars on poverty and family instability in this city. Built to contain 2 million persons but now jammed with between 8 million and 11 million. "Some of the beggars are willing to work if they find an opportunity," he said. "When you penalize them, the problem only multiplies."

Jamal Abdel Tawab, who has traced the begging phenomenon as a social researcher in the Ministry of Social Affairs, said that even when given social security and helped to find jobs most beggars quickly abandon the straight world and re-enter their growing kingdom.

"Whether handicapped or not, they prefer begging and exploiting the sympathy of the people," he said. "Egyptians are too sympathetic to them. No matter what the law or the Social Affairs Ministry does, the problem will never be solved until people stop giving them money."

As for attacking the roots of the kingdom itself by going after the mysterious beggars' monarch and his hierarchy, Col. Rayya of the morals division said there is little hope for an immediate solution. "We don't have enough police for this kind of duty," he explained, adding that he can afford to assign only five full-time officers to the task in Cairo and three in Giza, where beggars operate near the ancient pyramids and tourist hotels.

Although the few police assigned to the job concentrate on trying to keep the tourist areas clear of beggars, their frustration is like that of the legendary Sisyphus pushing a rock uphill only to see it roll down again.

For example, there is a wrinkled beggar woman in a dusty black shroud who squats on a curb near the Roman ruins of old Cairo each day, placing three apparently rent-free and obviously hungry children beside her, like wilted petals in a flower arrangement.

Frequently the police chase her

away, and from time to time she will disappear for a few weeks, indicating that she has been arrested and is doing a little time. But she reappears after each absence, usually with three different children, to resume what apparently is a prosperous career.

But her success is unlikely to match that of Hussein Shaker, a beggar who achieved international fame and became something of a hero in Cairo's kingdom of beggars 12 years ago.

Shaker had a knack for looking dreadfully poor and needy and managed to tear at the hearts of alms givers without the inconvenience of having a cripple maker inflict him with a genuine deformity. To judge from his accumulation of wealth, he already had a long and successful career behind him when the police picked him up for the first time in 1966.

Their investigation turned up a metamorphosed Shaker behind the tattered beggar they found on the street. Among other things he

owned property, including the elegant villa in which he lived, worth more than \$1 million. Off-duty, he rode around the streets of Cairo in a chauffeured limousine. And he had a son attending medical school in the United States. Police said that his income was more than 60,000 pounds (\$85,000) a year.

When Cairo journalists asked him why he continued begging when obviously it was no longer necessary, Shaker claimed that he did it out of sympathy and in off-duty hours even enjoyed giving some of his own money to unsuspecting fellow beggars.

The remarks prompted a flurry of marriage proposals from female beggars, which the newspapers printed. But Shaker's sympathies apparently did not extend that far. After doing an obligatory 10 days in jail he dropped out of sight. Whether he retired from the ancient trade, returned to the streets, or moved up to the executive ranks of the kingdom of the beggars, no one seems to know.

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## Samuel Huntington Returns to Harvard

# U.S. Ex-Aide Leaves Bear Trap in Foreign Policy

By Jim Hoagland

**WASHINGTON (WP)** — Samuel Huntington, scholar, militarist and thorn in the side of world communism, returned to Harvard last month. Behind him in the world of Washington policy-making he left a carefully primed bear trap that could snap shut on Soviet U.S. trade if the Russians continue to push President Carter.

The imagery is crude, but not inappropriate in discussing Washington arrival, impact and departure of Mr. Huntington, who has spent the last year and a half on the National Security Council staff in a job created for him by his boss and good friend, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The bear trap lies buried in regulations that provide for the National Security Council to review export licenses for selling U.S. technology to the Soviet Union and other communist countries.

The review procedures grew out of a secret study memorandum that Mr. Huntington and other NSC staffers had been working on for months, and which helped structure Mr. Carter's decision last month to use trade restrictions to demonstrate his displeasure with Soviet actions.

**Incremental Triumphs**

Each step of that process represented the kind of small, incremental but real triumph within the bureaucracy that drove foreign policy almost imperceptibly along a path that runs through memoranda, presidential directives and speeches, rather than through bold and open strokes of action.

The Huntington experience offers a revealing glimpse into how this process works. But it also suggests broader points about the nature of U.S. power in the post-Vietnam world.

When he came here in the campus-capital-campus shuttle that helped spawn Vietnam, Mr. Huntington was an acknowledged expert on military forces, structure and warfare. He leaves as an outspoken advocate of "economic diplomacy."

The new emphasis by the NSC on nonmilitary means to roll back Soviet expansionism may also reflect some bureaucratic realities of the Carter administration.

Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Huntington have focused on U.S.-Soviet relations and have co-authored a book on that subject. But neither has a detailed background in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the centerpiece of the Soviet-U.S. power relationship.

Without control of that issue, they have had to make their stand against the Russians in other, less strategically central issues, such as Ethiopia, Zaire and now trade.



Samuel Huntington: Ardent advocate of "economic diplomacy."

Mr. Huntington's preoccupation has moved from soldiers to businessmen. His recent comments to a business group suggested a belief that, just as war is too important to be left to generals, business is too important to be left to executives.

The history of this century supports the proposition that the fortunes of liberty in the world are closely and positively associated with the exercise of American power in the world. Mr. Huntington said in another speech.

In an interview, he noted that the Russians have, in some areas, neutralized U.S. military superiority. "In economics, technology, diplomatic relationships and political fields."

But he added that "the United States has very substantial advantages that we should use to persuade the Soviets to be more cooperative, and to counter them where they take actions that threaten the important interests of ourselves and our allies." His voice rose expressively as he reached the word "counter."

### Similar Language

The language comes almost directly from Presidential Review Memorandum 10, an assessment of global strategies for the United States that Mr. Huntington was originally hired to direct. He has nurtured this idea and watched it grow as it passed through Directive 18 on national security, two major foreign-policy speeches by Mr. Carter and his own final major project in the NSC, a review of technology transfer.

Operating at the policy margins, Mr. Huntington has helped to apply a rather to the administration's view of competition with the Soviet Union, moving policy a notch at a

time on the way to the present standoff.

Mr. Huntington and Mr. Brzezinski emphasize that a standoff was not their intention. But now that bad times have arrived, they want to give Mr. Carter as many handles for action as possible, including trade.

"I am not urging economic warfare," Mr. Huntington said soon before he cleared out his desk at the Old Executive Office Building on Aug. 12. "I am suggesting that we employ economic diplomacy" in dealing with the Soviet Union.

### Warfare Feared

But fears of "economic warfare" — or something resembling it — becoming an acceptable policy tool if the confrontation worsens have begun to race through the U.S. business community involved in the \$2 billion-a-year trade with the Russians.

Soviet officials have sent signals to at least one U.S. executive that they may shelve several large projects on which U.S. companies have been bidding in retaliation for Mr. Carter's decision in July to refuse to allow Sperry-Rand to sell a sophisticated computer to Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

The new role for the NSC staff in monitoring export licenses (for technology increases the chances that trade will be used as a policy instrument, despite strong opposition from the State, Commerce and Treasury departments. Two businessmen who recently went through the standard review at those agencies report that they were advised to seek "political" clearance from the NSC for their proposed exports.

Mr. Huntington's resignation coincides with the end of the major study on technology transfer that is encapsulated in Presidential Review Memorandum 31, but this study is not connected to any specific event. He had promised to return to Harvard in the fall to become director of the university's Center for International Affairs.

For Mr. Huntington, who had a more substantial base in the academic community than did his boss, but who was eclipsed in Washington by Mr. Brzezinski, the small and quiet triumphs have been, mixed with major frustrations.

Mr. Brzezinski pushed him strongly as a candidate for the influential post of director of international security affairs for Defense Secretary Harold Brown, but Mr. Brown rejected the idea. Discussions with Mr. Huntington's other strong friend in the Cabinet, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, about a high-level job in that department also led to nothing.

Mr. Brzezinski brought him aboard the NSC staff first as a consultant and then as a security-planning coordinator assigned to write a "comprehensive net assessment" of Soviet and U.S. global power. Mr. Huntington wrote much of the secret Review Memorandum 10, which grew out of the study.

**Raging Debate**

Those documents served to ignite and condition the terms of a debate about U.S. and Soviet intentions that continues to rage and which affects the chances of Senate passage of a SALT treaty and Mr. Carter's re-election in 1980.

From those papers grew a U.S. commitment to spend 3 percent more each year on defense in real terms, discounting inflation, a commitment that all other NATO members have endorsed as part of a 10-point, long-term defense plan. But perhaps more important than any specifics was the impact on Mr. Carter of the general tone of toughness and the need to exercise U.S. power.

In Mr. Huntington's analysis, two key points emerged from the study and last found their way into speeches given by Mr. Carter at Wake Forest University and in the White House during moments of high tension with the Soviet Union.

"First, we have to accept that our relationship with the Soviets involves both competition and cooperation," Mr. Huntington said. "Secondly, that as a result of the Soviet military buildup in the late 1960s and the '70s, the Soviets have achieved what could be called rough overall military equivalence with the United States," but the United States can counter the Soviet

et Union when it must with its leadership in economic and political diplomacy.

"As a result of that," he said, "last fall we began looking at the whole question of the economic problems in the Soviet Union; and at ways in which we could use American advantages in this area. One of the things that came out of this was a need for greater flexibility to provide economic inducement or impose economic penalties, in the context of our overall political relationship with the Soviets."

It is that "flexibility" that provides the hidden bear trap with its teeth.

The study found "an area of strategic U.S. advantage in technology," Mr. Huntington said. The study was nearly complete when the Soviet Union opened a campaign of harassment against U.S. journalists and mounted a public challenge to Mr. Carter by putting Soviet dissident Anatoli Shcharansky on trial in Moscow.

The president immediately took what was to be one of the study's recommendations, the placing of technology on the Commodity Control List and put it into effect.

He has also added another layer to the approval process by involving the NSC in reviewing all applications for technological transfers.

**Decisive Point**

What happens next is anybody's guess. Mr. Huntington is proud of having helped provide a framework for what



## Metals Move Higher In Nervous Trading

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ) — Official silence on the progress of the Midwest summit conference and a rise in interest rates led to price gains in gold, silver and platinum futures last week.

The Midwest talks and the Senate debate on the proposed deregulation of natural gas spawned nervousness in the gold and silver pits at New York's Comex.

Midwest statements by Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani that crude oil prices should be gradually and regularly increased led traders' fears about the U.S. inflation rate, analysts said.

The unseemly over-inflation also was fueled by a government report of a huge \$4.7-billion increase in the nation's basic money supply the previous week, and an increase Friday in the prime interest rate.

Gold prices netted a week's gain of about \$4.30 an ounce on contracts coming due next month. Platinum futures rose by a net gain of about \$4.60 an ounce.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat prices dropped by about 2 to 3 cents a bushel to finish at \$3.30 1/2.

### 104 Soviet Satellites

#### Said Launched in '77

COLOGNE, Sept. 17 (AP) — The Soviet Union accounted for 104 of the 135 satellites sent into orbit last year, the West German Society for Air and Space Travel has reported. Most of the Soviet satellites performed military tasks.

According to the society, the United States successfully launched 71 satellites last year, Japan, France, Indonesia and Italy accounted for the rest.

## New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (NYT) — A casino atmosphere prevailed in Wall Street's gambling stocks last week, while the market in general staged a jittery retreat in the face of disheartening developments.

For the Dow Jones industrial average, it was a week that most investors would be happy to forget. After finishing the previous week at a 13-month high at 907.74, the Dow tumbled 29.19 points, to close at 878.55.

On Thursday alone, the index dropped more than a dozen points, its highest one-day loss since the first trading session of this year. Nervousness surfaced as to whether the Federal Reserve, in the face of the rapidly expanding money supply, would tighten credit conditions further. Also, the lack of apparent progress in the Midwest summit talks discouraged investors.

Most of the nation's major banks weighed in Friday with more depressing news for the securities market. Banks raised their prime lending rate to 9 1/2 percent from 9 1/4 percent to send this basic loan rate for blue-ribbon customers to its highest level since early 1975.

Thus, two of the traditional hubbubs that had been ignored for weeks by a rising stock market — higher interest rates and a faltering dollar — came back to haunt Wall Street.

Many analysts, to be sure, had warned that the spectacular rise in the Dow industrial average from its low of 742 at the end of February has been long overdue for a correction.

"An aging business cycle and rising short-term interest rates are not the usual spawning grounds of bull markets," said Fred Kalkstein, an analyst for Etkin, Stroud, Surges & Company. "These are the forces to which equities have historically succumbed."

With attention focused on secondary stocks, it was a week that saw the Amex market value index and the NASDAQ composite index of over-the-counter issues move to record highs.

Meanwhile, for casino stocks, and particularly for the various issues of Resorts International, there seemed to be no tomorrow as speculators holed their gaming interests. Resorts operates the only casino on the Atlantic City boardwalk, but its shares on the American Stock Exchange seemed at times to be the only game in Wall Street.

The Class A stock, which sold for \$1 a share less than four years ago, boomed as high as \$210 and wound up at \$80 on the Amex for a one-week gain of 56 1/2 percent. As for the Class B stock, convertible share-for-share into the Class A, it rocketed 124 1/2 points to 275 as small investors, among others, flocked to buy. Friday, this issue sold at a peak price of 320. It soared 54 points on Thursday alone.

The Class B stock, which is more volatile because of the smaller number of shares outstanding, traded only last week as low as 118.

Other casino-related issues joined in the parade, but none of these rose so rapidly as the various issues of Resorts International. Less-phenomenal gains were chalked up — especially before the correction late in the week — in such Big Board issues as Holiday Inns, Bally Manufacturing, Del E. Webb, Ramada Inns and Caesars World.

## Eurodollar Prices Firm On Lack of Issues

By William Ellington

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ) —

Prices of long-dated, high-coupon Eurodollar issues advanced by about three-quarters of a point last week despite a quarter-point rise in short-term interest rates and indications that the Federal Reserve might tighten domestic credit further.

In New York, Citibank increased its prime lending rate Friday a quarter point to 9 1/2 percent, the highest level since January, 1975. And the Fed disclosed that there was another worrisome weekly bulge in the money supply.

Market participants attributed last week's impressive gains in Eurodollar bond prices to the internal workings of the market rather than to expectations that the United States is close to solving its economic problems, such as a high level of inflation and a weak dollar associated with a huge trade deficit.

Since the end of June, only five fixed-rate Eurodollar issues have been publicly offered for a total of \$300 million. However, the amount of interest payments and redemptions for outstanding bonds has greatly exceeded the new-issue figure.

And it seems likely that part of these flows are being reinvested in high-coupon bonds on the theory that long-term interest rates are near the peak of the cycle.

A study of Eurobond interest and redemption payments by Orion Bank shows that in the third quarter such redemptions should total about \$1.7 billion and rise to \$2.1 billion in the fourth quarter.

Since the bulk of these payments are in dollars, investors have to find an outlet for reinvestment. Bankers

generally believe that reinvestment of dollar income in other currencies has been limited. This is mainly because currencies like the Deutsche mark and the Swiss franc have risen so much that dollar-based investors are reluctant to gamble on further appreciation, especially when they have to accept a lot lower yield in the so-called "hard" currencies.

Moreover, since the cost of financing dealers' bond inventories is now 9 1/2 percent or more, it seems quite unlikely that the recent rise in prices has resulted from dealers adding to their holdings, since such additions would have to be financed at a loss.

To be sure, some of the dollar-investment flows are probably being placed short-term. Yet, this is hard to trace. For instance, the amount of outstanding London Eurodollar certificates of deposit (CDs) has declined in six out of the first eight months, which suggests rather feeble demand for these short-term instruments. At \$21.47 billion on Aug. 16, the amount of outstanding Eurodollar CDs was down by more than \$1.5 billion from the amount outstanding at mid-December.

Another indication that investment demand for Eurodollar issues has picked up can be seen with the after-market performance on the two most recent issues. Even though short-term interest rates have been rising, a \$50-million, eight-year, 9-percent issue of Eksploitation, the Norwegian export credit agency, was quoted at a mid-price of 99.5 Friday compared with the issue price of par, a \$25-million, five-year issue of Hospital Overseas Capital NV bearing 9 percent also performed reasonably

well. It was quoted Friday at 99.13 compared with the subscription price of par.

### Net Offering

The only fixed-rate Eurodollar offering currently in the market is a \$25-million, 12-year issue of Irel Finance International. Managed by Kidder Peabody International and guaranteed by Irel Corp., which leases transportation and computer equipment, the issue is expected to bear 9.75 percent. This hefty coupon, coupled with the fact that Irel's outstanding \$25-million, 9.75-percent bonds of April 1, 1988, were standing at par, helped to stimulate a strong initial investment response, bankers said.

In the secondary market, the Caisse Nationale des Telecommunications of \$75-million, 9-percent bonds of May 1993, moved up 0.75 to 99.63 while the European Coal and Steel Community's 9-percent bonds of April 1993, moved up by a similar amount to 100.25. Several other long-dated issues showed corresponding advances.

However, short-dated notes were up only .13 or .25 for the week because they were more affected by the continuing advance in short-term interest rates. For the most part, investment bankers are expecting the supply of new issues to remain modest until next year.

Government borrowers are also showing an increasing preference for the syndicated bank loan market rather than the Eurobond market, bankers say.

In the floating-rate note (FRN) sector, a \$50-million, 10-year issue of Cesterische Kontrobank, the Austrian export agency, was scheduled. The government-guaranteed issue pays semiannual inter-

est at 25 point above six-month interbank Eurodollar offered rates. The minimum coupon rate is a meaningless 3.75 percent. However, the issue gives investors the option of extending the maturity from 1988 to 1993.

Managed by European Banking Co., the issue was said to have received a good response even though some of the other long-dated FRNs were trading well below par.

After a 2 1/2-year interruption, the primary market for Eurobond issues denominated in French francs has been reopened.

This time, the French Ministry of Finance has reportedly insisted upon some stringent rules to avoid the mishaps that led to the closure of the market on two previous occasions.

According to French bankers, only one issue will be allowed per month until the end of the year. These issues will have to be of prime quality. Their size will have to be large enough to insure adequate after-market liquidity. There will be rotation between French borrowers and borrowers of other nationality. And there will be no restrictions on where the proceeds can be used.

In general, bankers outside France said this should be a good recipe for a sound market. The first offering is a European Investment Bank issue under the management of Credit Commercial de France. It is made up of 200 million French francs of 10-year bonds bearing 9.75 percent. A purchase fund operating in the first four years will reduce the average life to 8.5 years, if fully exercised.

While it was generally assumed (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

### Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK 1411-Weekly Over the Counter

Market Index: 100 High Low Last Chg

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Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg				
(Continued from Page 9)																								
Govt 28	407 7/8	8 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/2	Imperial 28	220 27	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	London 28	220 27	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	London 28	220 27	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	London 28	220 27	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 28 1/2	914 17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 28 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 28 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 28 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 28 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 29	143 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 29	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 29	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 29	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 29	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 29 1/2	914 17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 29 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 29 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 29 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 29 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 30	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 30	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 30	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 30	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 30	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 30 1/2	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 30 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 30 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 30 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 30 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 31	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 31	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 31	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 31	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 31	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 31 1/2	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 31 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 31 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 31 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 31 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 32	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 32	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 32	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 32	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 32	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 32 1/2	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 32 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 32 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 32 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 32 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 33	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 33	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 33	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 33	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 33	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 33 1/2	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 33 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 33 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 33 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 33 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 34	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 34	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 34	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 34	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 34	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 34 1/2	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 34 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 34 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 34 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 34 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 35	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 35	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 35	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 35	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 35	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 35 1/2	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 35 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 35 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 35 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 35 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 36	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 36	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 36	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 36	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 36	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 36 1/2	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 36 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 36 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 36 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 36 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 37	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 37	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 37	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 37	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 37	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 37 1/2	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 37 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 37 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 37 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 37 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 38	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 38	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 38	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 38	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 38	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 38 1/2	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 38 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 38 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 38 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 38 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 39	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 39	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 39	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 39	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 39	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 39 1/2	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 39 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 39 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 39 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 39 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 40	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 40	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 40	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 40	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 40	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 40 1/2	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 40 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 40 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 40 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 40 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 41	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 41	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 41	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 41	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 41	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 41 1/2	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 41 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 41 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 41 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 41 1/2	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Govt 42	965 22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	Imperial 42	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 42	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 42	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	London 42	225 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
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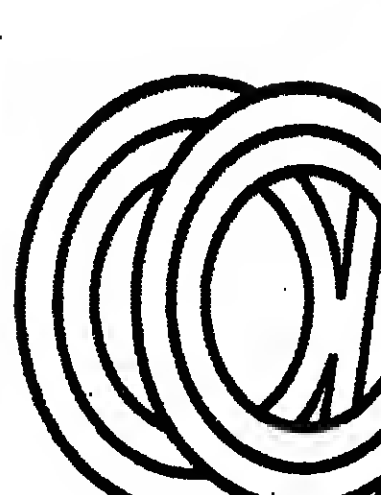
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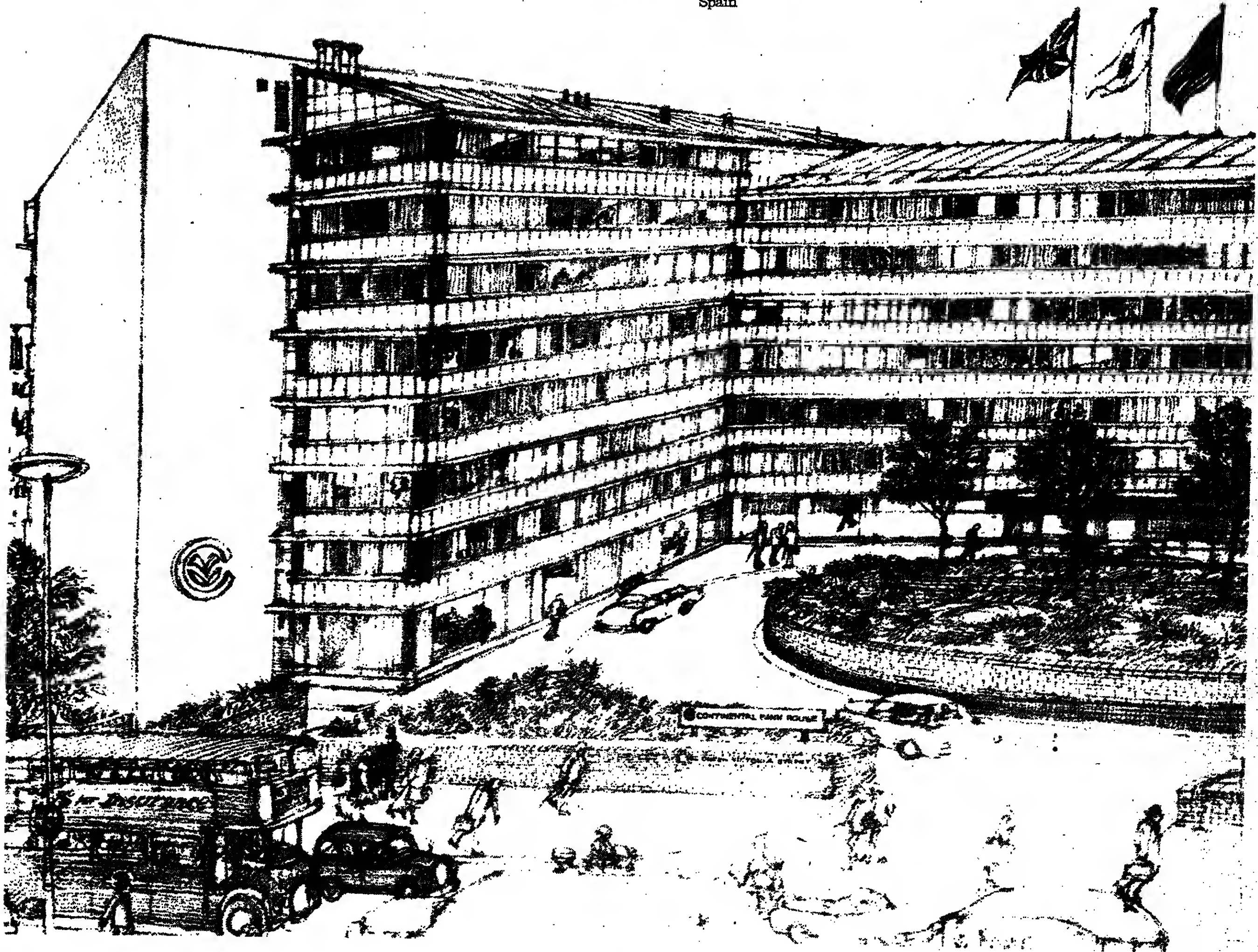
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# Ali Wins Unanimous Verdict To Take Title a Third Time

By James Tuire

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17 (AP) — With the last measure of strength that his pride and ego would summon, Muhammad Ali reeled Friday night to become the first heavyweight boxer ever to win the world's championship for the third time.

His 36-year-old body whipped into reluctant manhood, his timing and his punches softer in the twilight of an 18-year career, Ali gained the momentum as the 15-round fight wore on and won a unanimous verdict over the 22-year-old champion of seven months, Leon Spinks. There were no knockdowns in the World Boxing Association title fight.

In the final nine rounds the most powerful, most controversial fighter came to enter a ring responded to the cries of "Ali, Ali, Ali" that echoed back from the cavernous corners of the Superdome. He began, again, to float like a butterfly and sting like a bee, though the float was labored and the sting easier.

Everybody Cheered

As the 15th round began, perhaps the last round he was ever to fight, Ali stood in his corner and his cheering sections. Before the

fight began, even Spinks was applauding Ali's introduction, like a young ballerina saluting an aging Nijinsky or a budding actress hailing Bernhardt on her positively final curtain call.

But Ali, the master of the theatrical, was not to be denied his moment. Sombre from the start, a far cry from the bombastic fighter who cut down rivals over nearly two decades, he struggled through the first few rounds, a shell of the vintage Ali. Then the fight suddenly turned around.

At the end, Lucien Joubert, the referee, gave 10 rounds to Ali, 4 to Spinks, and ruled one even. Of the two judges, Ernest Cojoe voted the decision to Ali, 10 rounds to 4, with one even, and Herman Duetrix called it 11 and 4 for Ali.

After the fight, clated by his triumph, Ali postponed any decision on retirement.

Time for Reflection

"The title is too hard to get, I'm not going to give it up," Ali said. "I'll wait and hold my title six or eight months, then if I decide to retire I'll have a retirement party; if I decide to keep fighting, then I'll take somebody. But I'm going to hold my title and think awhile."

He kept shouting, "I'm the greatest of all time. I'm the greatest!"

Spinks acknowledged that his mind was out on the fight. He said he knew he had lost.

"He wasn't no tougher than I was," Spinks said. "I just wasn't in the fight. I didn't feel like I did the first time. It wasn't in my heart. I had a lot of things on my mind. Maybe the heavyweight championship ruined me. Maybe I didn't know how to deal with it."

Spinks, at 201 pounds, giving away 20 to the man he decried as champion with a split decision at Las Vegas, seemed to have the fight under control at its beginning with a bob-and-weave style that frustrated Ali.

This was the same style that enabled Joe Frazier to take the title from Ali in March, 1971.

Advice From His Corner

"Wiggle, Leon, wiggle," Spinks' seconds pleaded and Leon wiggled. He stated, Ali, who backed off with a dancing stance that reminded his followers of the old Ali — it was no different.

Ali missed easy jabs and wrestled Spinks into a corner time and time again, often jamming his glove against his Adam's apple. When Ali was able to flick in a jab, it stung more like a butterfly.

By the fourth round, Ali's mouthpiece twisted his face into a mask of seeming fear and his eyes stared as if mesmerized by his young rival. Spinks's gap-toothed grin, as if victory was assured.

Then, suddenly, Ali seemed revitalized. His jabs began finding their mark. Some of his supple swiftness returned, enough to save him from desperate combinations that Spinks was now throwing from a stand-up position. He had stopped bobbing and weaving.

By the seventh round, Ali began to scent victory and this fed his desire. The pace of the fight accelerated. "Come on, Lee, boogie,"

Spinks's corner yelled, which meant the same as wiggle.

But Spinks didn't wiggle and he didn't boogie, as he had to thundering disco music through his loose training sessions.

Undisciplined in his workouts, and likely to be drinking and dancing into the early hours of the morning, he now had trouble coping with Ali's aggressive attack. Now it's the 13th round and the fans are chanting, "Ali, Ali, Ali." Again, and his tired body finds new strength. This carried him on to the goal he predicted, to become the first man to win the world heavyweight championship for the third time.

Galindez Loses Title

Because of Cut Eye

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17 (AP) — In a preliminary to the Ali-Spinks fight, Mike Rossman won the World Boxing Association light-heavyweight title from Victor Galindez with a stiff left-right combination to the head in the 13th round.

Rossman opened a cut over Galindez's right eye in the second round and used a long left jab to keep it bleeding through the rest of the fight.

By the end of the 12th round, Galindez's corner was unable to stop the flow of blood and 55 seconds into the 13th round, referee Carlos Berrocal leaped between the fighters to stop the contest.

It was the first defeat for Galindez in a 42-fight string that began in 1972.

Rossman, 22 years old, was 34-4-3 going into the fight.

Galindez came into the fight weighing 174 pounds, down six pounds in his final week and a half of training. Rossman weighed 173. The limit for the light-heavyweight class is 175.



Muhammad Ali reacts to a question after the fight.

## 3-2 on Sacrifice Fly

# Red Sox Drop 6th to Yankees

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 — Thurman Munson's sacrifice fly with one out in the ninth inning yesterday scored Mickey Rivers from third base with the winning run to lift New York to a 3-2 victory over the Boston Red Sox and move the Yankees 3½ games in front in the American League Eastern Division race.

Catfish Hunter, 10-5, edged ex-Yankee Mike Torrez, 15-11, as the Yankees won their sixth in a row from the Red Sox. They blanked Boston, 4-0, in the Friday opener of the three-game series.

After Rivers tripled over Carl Yastrzemski's head in left field to open the ninth, the Red Sox played the infield in and kept Rivers on third who Willie Randolph grounded to shortstop Rick Burleson. With one strike, Munson attempted to squeeze Rivers home, but fouled off the pitch. On the next pitch, Munson lined to Jim Rice in right field, who made a running stab but fell after the catch and was unable to make a play at the plate.

Rice hit his 41st home run in the first inning after Jerry Remy singled. The Yankees came back with one run in the bottom half of the first on singles by Randolph, Munson

and Reggie Jackson. Jackson tied the score with two out in the fifth when he lined his 23rd home run into the lower right field seats.

Hunter allowed only six hits, struck out eight and walked three.

Angels 4, Royals 3

At Kansas City, Carney Lansford hit a three-run homer in the eighth inning to lift California over Kansas City, 4-3, in a game marred by a bench-clearing brawl. The fight began moments after Lansford's homer. Al Hrabosky threw two pitches over the head of the next batter, Lyman Bostock, and Bostock charged Hrabosky. Players from the dugouts and bullpen raced onto the field as the two wrestled to the ground. Bostock and Hrabosky were ejected.

Orioles 11, Blue Jays 1

At Baltimore, Pat Kelly and Eddie Murray drove in three runs and Dennis Martinez pitched a six-hitter as Baltimore routed Toronto, 11-1. Kelly hit his fifth homer of the season in the fifth. Baltimore got three runs in the sixth on a two-run double by Rich Dauer and an RBI single by Kelly, and by the eighth when Murray drove in two runs with a single and Lee May followed with a two-run homer.

Twins 5, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, Rod Carew had two hits and scored a run, helping Minnesota to a 5-2 victory over Milwaukee. Minnesota nicked Larry Sorensen for a first-inning run on a pair of opposite-field doubles by Carew and Glenn Adams.

Rangers 8, A's 1

At Arlington, Texas, Ferguson Jenkins scattered nine hits and Jim Sundberg tripled with the bases loaded in the first to lead Texas past Oakland, 8-1. Mike Hargrove opened the Texas first with a single but sprained his ankle on an attempted pickoff and was replaced by Mike Jorgensen. Al Oliver doubled and Richie Zisk walked to load the bases before Sundberg hit his sixth triple of the year.

Tigers 10, Indians 4

At Cleveland, catcher Lance Parrish had four hits and drove in three runs, carrying Detroit to a 10-4 rout of Cleveland. Rookie Dave Stegman's sacrifice fly gave Milt Wilcox a 1-0 lead in the second inning and the Detroit right-hander breezed to his ninth victory in his last 12 decisions.

White Sox 9, Mariners 1

At Seattle, Francisco Barrios fired a one-hitter and Eric Soderholm rapped out four singles to pace a 19-hit attack, giving Chicago a 9-1 triumph over Seattle. Barrios allowed only Julio Cruz line single to center in the sixth. The Mariners scored a run in the second. Leon Roberts and Bruce Bochte walked, Roberts moved up on a fly ball and scored on Dan Meyer's sacrifice fly.

Pirates 12, Expos 5

In the National League, at Pittsburgh, Dave Parker hit three doubles and drove in four runs as Pittsburgh exploded for 19 hits and defeated Montreal, 12-5. Rookie Don Robinson helped Pittsburgh extend its home winning streak to 18 games by winning for the eighth time in the last nine decisions.

Phillies 2, Mets 1

At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt's one-out, 10th-inning home run off rookie Dwight Bernard gave Philadelphia a 2-1 victory over New York, keeping the Phillies three games ahead of Pittsburgh in the fight for the National League East title.

Giants 3, Reds 2

At San Francisco, Terry Whitfield's bases-loaded, two-out single in the bottom of the ninth lifted San Francisco to a 3-2 victory over Cincinnati, snapping a seven-game losing streak and regaining second place from the Reds in the West Division.

Cardinals 4, Cubs 1

At Chicago, Mike Phillips' two-run single in the sixth helped St. Louis to a 4-1 victory over Chicago. Singles by Ted Simmons and Keith Hernandez, a double and an intentional walk to Terry Kennedy preceded Phillips' two-run hit. Phillips also doubled in the eighth and scored on a double by Gary Templeton.

Dodgers 2, Braves 0

At Los Angeles, Joe Ferguson's bases-loaded single in the sixth broke a scoreless deadlock and gave Los Angeles its seventh straight victory, 2-0 over Atlanta. Doug Rader and Terry Forster combined to blank the Braves on six hits. The shutout was the fourth in the last five games by the Dodger pitching staff.

Padres 2, Astros 1

At San Diego, pinch-hitter Oscar Gamble lofted a bases-loaded sacrifice fly with one out in the ninth to give Gaylord Perry his 19th victory of the season as San Diego defeated Houston, 2-1.

Gilliam Stricken

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 17 (AP) — Jim Gilliam, 49, formerly a star infielder for the Los Angeles Dodgers and now a coach with them, suffered a cerebral thrombosis Friday and was listed in critical condition at a hospital here. He underwent surgery Friday night.

## Officials' Scoring

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Scorecards for the Muhammad Ali-Leon Spinks heavyweight title fight:

Scoring by rounds:

Judge Lucien Joubert: A A A S S A A A A A A E S S — Ali 10-4

Judge Ernest Cojoe: A A S S A A A A A A A S A E — Ali 10-4

Judge Herman Duetrix: A A S S A A A A A A S A S A — Ali 11-4

NOTE—Fifth round taken away from Ali for holding.

# Spinks First to Say He Wasn't Ready

By Skip Bayless

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17 — Humble in defeat, Leon Spinks simply said his mind had not been on the fight.

"I was ready for the fight, man," said Spinks, whose play-now, train-later habits had been questioned. "But a man can go into a fight with his body ready and not his mind."

The first two times he was asked why his mind was elsewhere, he said, "You tell me." But the third time he said:

"It may have been on the problems the heavyweight champion has brought me... who knows? I can't let the world bother me any more. I've got to do my training like I'm supposed to and handle my business like I'm supposed to."

Many Problems

Since winning the title, the product of a St. Louis ghetto has run from his out-of-the-ring problems: a manager he said he wanted to get rid of, lawyers who wanted to manage him, four trainers, an outspoken wife and a number of parasites who seemed to want part of his "gusto" (the lavish life of a heavyweight champ).

Spinks has spent many a late night cruising in his customized Cadillac or Lincoln limo or boozing in the oolest disco.

"I just didn't fight the way I was trained," Spinks said. "I tried to follow what they (trainer Sam Solomon and brother Michael) said. But my heart just wasn't in it."

Trainer Shakes Out

George Benton, the Philadelphia trainer who was supposed to advise Spinks, left ringside in a huff after six rounds. "It's no sense in even trying," said Benton.

He and Solomon have had words over who had the last say with Spinks. It was Benton who was credited with providing the decisive strategy in the first fight: pouncing Ali's arms while he lay against the ropes.

Asked about the confusion in his corner, Spinks said: "There was no confusion in my corner."

Spinks said he didn't tire and he wasn't hurt. And he said Ali's new

strategy — dancing and feinting and jabbing like the Ali of old — didn't bother him.

"I didn't know what he was going to do and it didn't matter," Spinks said. "I just didn't do what I was supposed to do." Asked what that was, Spinks said, "That's for you to know and me to find out."

Members of Spinks's entourage stood as if in mourning. Their party, their seven-month fling, may soon be over. Though Spinks earned \$3.75 million for the fight, much of it already has been spent.

More Bafflement

Sam Solomon said he has no plans about when Spinks will fight again. He, too, seemed puzzled about what had been wrong with his fighter.

"To the eighth round, Ali was tired and I knew he was ready to be had," Solomon said. "There was something wrong. He (Spinks) was listening to me but his heart wasn't in it. He trained well."

When the fight was over, Spinks immediately congratulated Ali. "He's still my idol," he smiled, and waved to the crowd. He seemed to be thanking everybody for his taste of the champion's life. Now he'll have to work his way back up the heavyweight ladder.

"I wish I still had it," he said of the title. Then he smiled as he prepared to leave. "Ten-four, good buddies," he said.

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BASEBALL  
American League  
MILWAUKEE BREWERS—Activated Monte Hoas, pitcher.

BASKETBALL  
National Basketball Association  
BOSTON CELTICS—Announced the retirement of Ernie DiGregorio guard.

DETROIT PISTONS—Added waivers on Al Skinner, guard-forward.

FOOTBALL  
National Football League  
DENVER BRONCOS—Signed Joe Rizzo, line backer; Morris Weeks, quarterback; and Bernard Jackson, defensive back.

GREEN BAY PACKERS—Placed Lynn Dierker, quarterback, on the injured-reserve list.

HOUSTON OILERS—Placed Anthony Davis, running back, on the injured-reserve list. Put Robert Turner, running back, on the roster.

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Signed Jackie Williams, defensive back.

BALTIMORE COLTS—Signed Joe O'Dell, the-sender, placed Alvin Wicks, tightback, on the injured-reserve list.

HOCKEY  
National Hockey League  
ATLANTA FLAMES—Signed Jack Benzel, defenseman, to a multi-year contract.

More Sports

On Page 13

## Penn State Easy Winner Over Airborne Ohio State

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 17 (AP) — Penn State's Art Schlichter, a rude welcome to collegiate football yesterday, intercepting five of his passes and forcing him into a fumble as Penn State won, 19-0.

The new-look pass offense of Ohio State picked up plenty of yardage but lost the team with the five interceptions and three lost fumbles.

Penn State scored on four field goals by Matt Bahr and a 3-yard touchdown run by Matt Suhey after an 80-yard march in the third period.

Bahr's field goals, one in the first period and three in the final quarter, all followed interceptions of passes by Schlichter, who chose Ohio State over Penn State in a recruiting battle after he was named Ohio's high school football player of the year in 1977.

Alabama 38, Missouri 20  
At Columbia, Mo., Alabama, stunned by three Missouri touchdowns in the second quarter, recovered the lead on Ricky Gillingham's 35-yard run with a blocked punt and cruised to a 38-20 victory.

A crowd of 73,655, a Missouri record, roared when the Tigers erased a 17-0 deficit with three quick touchdowns, the most points scored against a Bear Bryant team in one quarter in nine years.

Arkansas 68, Vanderbilt 17  
At Little Rock, Ark., freshman Thomas Brown ran 96 yards with a kickoff return that deflated Van-

## Team Batting

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	AB	R	H	RBI	PA
Milwaukee	451	740	134	103	740
Los Angeles	451	624	120	114	624
New York	451	624	120	114	624
Kansas City	451	624	120	114	624
Minnesota	451	624	120	114	624
Boston	451	624	120	114	624
Cleveland	451	624	120	114	624
Chicago	451	624	120	114	624
California	451	624	120	114	624
Baltimore	451	624	120	114	624
Toronto	451	624	120	114	624
Seattle	451	624	120	114	624
Texas	451	624	120	114	624
Oakland	451	624	120	114	624

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	AB	R	H	RBI	PA
Los Angeles	451	624	120	114	624
San Francisco	451	624	120	114	624
San Diego	451	624	120	114	624
Pittsburgh	451	624	120	114	624
Philadelphia	451	624	120	114	624
Cincinnati	451	624	120	114	624
St. Louis	451	624	120	114	624
Montreal	451	624	120	114	624
Chicago	451	624	120	114	624
Atlanta	451	624	120	114	624
San Francisco	451	624	120	114	624
Atlanta	451	624	120	114	624
San Francisco	451	624	120	114	624
Atlanta	451	624	120	114	624
San Francisco	451	624	120	114	624



